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Vaisakha 14, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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N.B.—The Sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 4, 1961/Vaisakha 14, 1883 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

*1899. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1426 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the recommendations of the Committee set up under Dr. D. S. Kothari about the establishment of the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has recommended that there is no need at present for starting a Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and that taking into account the real needs of the country, the Indian National Scien- the country, the Indian National Scien- strengthened.

Shri Ram Krisan Gupta: What are the reasons for turning down of this suggestion by the Committee?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Committee went into this question and after surveying the position they came to the conclusion that the INSDOC with a little development would be able to do the work.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the full report of the Kothari Committee will be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not think it is necessary. And, in fact, even on an earlier occasion I had told the House that the INSDOC was already doing the work. There was a recommendation for a new body. We examined its ourselves and referred it to an expert committee and that committee has come to the view that the INSDOC should be able to tackle this thing. And, I am sure the House does not want unnecessary duplication of committees.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*1904. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the L.D. Steel Plant in Rourkela remained closed for thirteen days recently due to stoppage of oxygen supply from the tonnage oxygen plant of the steel works;

(b) the reasons for the stoppage of oxygen supply and the loss suffered on this account; and

(c) the precautionary steps, if any taken by the steel plant authorities to meet such eventualities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, for eleven days from the 8th of March.

(b) and (c). The Oxygen Plant stopped because of an unforeseen mechanical breakdown which took some days to set right.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know what was the total loss so far as production is concerned and who is going to make good the loss? Will it be the contractor or others?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No outsider can make good the loss. If this machine breaks down, like the breakdown in a motor car, no one makes good the loss. These are the normal operation risks which have to be faced.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether this was taken over from the contractor after the testing? If so, what was the total loss incurred because of this breakdown?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I could not say whether it has been formally taken over or not. If it has not been formally taken over, then, it will be for the supplier to rectify the defect. But the lloss of production is something which even a supplier cannot make good.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know if, before the Government took over this plant, it was tested? If not, I would like to know whether it has been decided or not as to whether loss of production resulting because of this breakdown is to be borne by the supplier.

Sardar Swaran Singh: In this particular case, there was a mechanical breakdown which could easily be rectified if the requisite spares were there. The requisite spares were not there or they could not be easily located. It took some time before the necessary spares could be put in position and it was thereafter that the converter started working. These are normal operational defects with regard to which we cannot hold any supplier responsible.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know why the normal precaution was not taken in such normal matters to have the normal spares available for the plant so that such breakdowns do not occur? The question about ultimate loss has not been answered.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The normal precautions were taken. But breakdowns are breakdowns and they take place in spite of precautions. So far as the second part is concerned, the plant did not work for 12 days. On an average of 12 blows per day, the loss of production can be estimated at roughly 4300 tons of steel ingots.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Steel Ministry has decided to enquire into this matter as to why this breakdown took place and whether there were also previous breakdowns?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In the case of any breakdown an enquiry is always there. It is part of the functioning of the management that they look into the causes to see whether it was accidental or what was the defect; and then proper measures to rectify the defect are taken.

Shri Narasimhan: The Minister was heard to say—if I heard him correctly—that a new spare part was brought. Could we know the cost of the spare part?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the information.

Ban on Communal Parties

+

*1905. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kumbhar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to ban communal parties is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The matter is under examination

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether Government have received the views of the Law Ministry? What is the view of the Law Ministry?

Shri Datar: Government has received some representations from some bodies and they are being considered.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the parties which are considered to be communal at present?

Shri Datar: Will the hon. Member wait till Government comes to a decision?

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government been able to make up their mind as to what is the definition of a communal party? Does it signify parties which are operating as political parties or only organisations formed on a community basis?

Shri Datar: Government will have to define what is a communal party in the first instance and then make laws.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विधि मंत्रालय के उस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि इस प्रकार का बैन लगाया जाना संविधान के अनुकूल नहीं है और यदि मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बात का विस्तार नहीं किया तो उन्होंने उस पर कैसे निर्णय दे दिया और वक्तव्य दे दिया और यदि यह मामला विचाराधीन है तो यह समस्या इस समय कहां पर है ?

Shri Datar: All these aspects themselves are under consideration as to whether such a ban can be imposed and, if so, in what way and what law should be passed.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने जो पूछा है उसका जवाब नहीं मिला...

Mr. Speaker: Does he belong to any communal party? Let me give preference to those who can be called, in any manner, communal parties. Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Vajpayee: In that case I do not want to put a question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to be misundersood. But I thought that those who can apparently be called as such must be given an opportunity to put questions. It does not mean that I come to the conclusion or that I want it to be inferred that Jan Sangh is a communal party. (*Interruption*). So, there is no communal party. I will go to the next question.

Shri Vajpayee: I want to put a question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The question is in my name. I may also be called. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: If there is no communal party at all represented in the House, why worry?

Shri Vajpayee: I should like to put one question. What exactly is under consideration? Are the Government considering about a total ban on communal parties even if their activities are confined to religious or cultural affairs, or are they considering the banning of communal parties from participating in politics? What is under consideration?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The communal problem is a serious problem for us to deal with, and there is no doubt that some positive and definite action will have to be taken to curb this evil which at present exists in different parts of the country and for which partly some of the organisations are also responsible. Whatever law is made, it will be applicable to those parties only which are communal. Of course, as my colleague said, we cannot define communal organisations correctly and exactly at the present

moment, but that definition will have to find a place either in the law or in the executive order that we issue. So, only those parties will have to be tackled which are really communal and which create illwill and ill-feeling between one community and another.

The difficulty is that some parties say that they are not communal; yet they function and behave in a way which does create communal bitterness. That is our main difficulty. Anyhow, all these matters are being considered. In so far as the declaration of a particular party as unlawful is concerned, of course, that is one way of dealing with the problem. Personnally, I think it is better to deal with these parties on an ideological plane, but a situation might arise in which Government might have to intervene and take legal action. We have had some discussion and we have considered over this problem. I do not want to take more time of the House. I might also say that we have also referred the matter to the Election Commission. We want to know their opinion about the communal organisations. We have thought over this matter and we want to know their reaction also. In these circumstances, I would suggest that we should be given time for further consideration of this matter, and when we have arrived at some decision, we will take the House into confidence.

Shri Tyagi: Do the Government consider the Dravida Kazhagam as a communal party?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member wanted to know whether the cultural and social activities of any sectarian or communal party are also sought to be banned, or, only those parties which dabble in politics, though they are only communal parties, are sought to be banned. If there is a small party, relating to a particular sect or religion, and if it tries to promote its social and economic condition, is it also banned? All that he wanted to know is whether communal organisations are going to be banned if they enter into politics and whether they would not be recognised as such, or whether those parties also will be banned even if they follow their own activities, without interfering with the lawful authorities, in regard to cultural and social matters. That is the question which was put by Shri Vajpayee.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know whether the Government would consider the Dravida Kazhagam as a communal party.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the answer be given to the earlier question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is quite obvious that if there is a backward class organisation and if it works for its own interest and for its own welfare, the question of taking any action or dubbing it as a communal organisation cannot arise. As I said, for political purposes or for political motives, if one community tries to create.....

Mr. Speaker: ...to utilise politics...

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . . trouble or difficulty to another community, then, that party or organisation has to be matters. (Interruptions).

Shri Tyagi: In the opinion of the Ministry, is the Dravida Kazhagam a communal party? They are participating in the elections; they are having open meetings, calling Sita a prostitute and Rama a drunkard. All this is happening. I want to know whether such a party will be declared illegal.

Mr. Speaker: Once or twice, the hon. Minister has said that the exact definition of a communal party which will be banned or whose entry into politics will be banned is being considered and has been referred to the Law Ministry and every action is being taken. If and when they arrive at a decision, we will know it. Without the knowledge of this House, no Act will be passed to ban such activities. Therefore, at that stage, we will have ample opportunity to go into this

matter. What is the good of asking the hon. Minister now to define it?

Shri Tyagi: I want one clarification. Is that scheme being considered for the purpose of safeguarding the elections or the day-to-day life in the country? Is it only from the point of view of law and order that these bodies will be declared illegal or is it to safeguard the elections? What is the purpose?

Shri Vajpayee: Or, is it for safeguarding the Congress position in the elections?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I may inform the House that we have not made up our mind whether we will declare any communal organisation as unlawful. As I said, it may be one of the steps. We have not yet made up our minds.

Secondly, I am surprised that Shri Tyagi should ask whether we propose to take this action with a view to gain some advantage in the elections. It is very surprising. We must have the general interest of the people in our heart when we proceed with these matters. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Naturally it is a controversial matter. A number of hon. Members are anxious to elicit as much information as possible. If the hon. Minister is here and now able to give any further information, I will certainly allow some more questions. But he says that the whole matter has been referred to, and is under the consideration of the Election Commission and others.

Shri Tangamani: The news papers say one thing and.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The newspapers will always give out something; some news is partly based on facts, and partly, or to some extent wholly, a major portion of the news is from their own imagination, as to what will happen and so on. Under these circumstances, there is no good forcing any authoritative statement from the hon. Minister when he says he is considering it. I am sure the House will have an apportunity, when this matter is finally decided and placed before the House, to discusss it, and then various suggestions as to what ought or ought not to be done will be made. I will certainly allow an opportunity. Without the knowledge of the House nothing will happen. In the meanwhile, if the Government is taking any action, at every stage it need not be reported to the House.

Shri Ranga: Though my hon. friend has expressed his righteous indignation at the suggestion supposed to have been made by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi, is it not a fact that this question came up for serious consideration of the Government only after this was given consideration on two occasions by the party to which my hon. friend belongs and to which I also belonged earlier? Is it not also a fact that they never took the trouble of consulting the leaders of the other parties before they began to give consideration to this matter?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry to say that the hon. Member is wrong. This matter was not considered when the party gave thought to that aspect which was referred to by the hon. Members, that is, the elections. In fact, he will remember that soon after the Jabalpur incident and riots, this question came up. It came to the forefront just after the Jabalpur riots, and the Government felt, when they found that the trouble is still there and the feelings are so strong and that some people are there to excite and incite them, that they must think of taking some action against the people concerned. So, it was after the Jabalpur riots. It had nothing to do with the elections at all. I am sorry he has also been misled by Shri Tyagi. This is what the Congress Party considered: they considered that in fact these troubles generally brew up and arise when the election are near and some of the parties take advantage of that and try to incite the feelings with a view to get the votes of the people. So, the Congress Party merely considered whether something could be done to

prevent it so that the people might not be able to exploit the elections for their own ends.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Minister was saying that the matter has been referred to the Election Commission and that it is under consideration. In yesterday's newspapers we read that the hon. Law Minister, to whom obviously the matter has been referred for legal opinion, made a speech in Bombay saying that it is practically impossible and illegal to consider the putting of a ban on political parties under the present Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, it has not yet been reported upon by the Ministry.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We would like to know what has been referred to the Law Ministry—whether it is the examination of certain political parties whose names have been suggested by the Government, and whether they should be treated as communal organisations or not. For example, there is a Muslim League; it is a particular party. I want to know whether such parties have been named and are being considered, or whether it is a general question that has been referred to the Law Ministry.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The general question has been referred. We have not named any party. The parties will have to be named when we arrive at a final definition of what communal organisation are. The general problem has been referred to the Law Ministry. As regards the Election Commission—the aspact which was referred to by Shri Ranga —the Election Commission has also to give its opinion as to whether in connection with the elections, we can take some action against communal organisations.

Shri Sampath: Do the Government think that the existing laws are inadequate to tackle the persons or organisation which bread communal ill-will?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether Government have examined the cope of the existing laws and the sufficiency of the existing laws to tackle this problem, which was referred to as having given rise to incidents of the kind of Jabalpur incidents and what is the need for a new law?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have examined the existing laws also. In fact, we have advised the State Governments as well as the Union Territories to take some effective action under the exsting laws. There is another opinion that we have not got enough power to deal with the communal situation and communal organisations. It has been, of course, shown in so far as the last Jabalpur and Saugor riots are concerned.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I seek a clarification whether for the first time the question of the emotional integration and suppression of communal tendencies came up before the Bhavanagar session of the Congress, i.e., before the AICC and a committee was appointed? Even before the Jabalpur riot took place, another committee was set up by the Congress Parliamentary Party. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: We are not interested in what you do or what you want to do. We are interested in what the Government does. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: What is it that he wants to know from the Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: Suggestions have been made that the initiative has been taken by the party because of the coming elections.

Mr. Speaker: What is his question?

Shri A. P. Jain: My question is, the initiative by the Congress Organisation and the Congress Party was taken long before the Jabalpur riots and it has nothing to do with the elections.

Shri Tyagi: May I know in how many cases the Home Ministry has

resorted to section 153A of the IPC which directly deals with communal tension and whether the normal law was ever resorted to?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri A. P. Jain: What about my question?

Mr. Speaker: This matter is still under consideration. I only want to avoid any misapprehension; let us wait and see what exactly Government do. I am not going out of the way in suggesting that when I was the Secretary of the Congress Party in 1948, from the seat where Shri Tyagi sits now, I myself moved a resolution, immediately after the murder of Mahatma Gandhi, that no religious party or communal party shall be allowed to dabble in politics. We passed that resolution, but it has not been given effect to in that manner. Instead of bringing a Bill here to give effect to it, they have been devising various methods of doing so. Evidently they thought the climax has been reached in Jabalpur. Therefore, let us allow them to consider this matter and bring it before this House. I will give ample opportunity to hon. Memers to discuss it threadbare and see that the Government come to a proper conclusion in the interests of all parties concerned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether whatever decision is to be taken shall be taken much ahead of the next election?

Mr. Speaker: I am sure that something will be done before the next session.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir; certainly whatever we have to do, we will try to come to some decision as early as possible, definitely much before the elections.

As regards Shri Jain's question, I have merely to say that as Minister in charge of Home Affairs, I know that a resolution was passed in the Bhavnagar session.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. We are very often told by you and very rightly too that the Question Hour is meant for eliciting information. I thought a little bit differently about the Question Hour. I thought the Question Hour is meant for keeping the Government on its toes perpetually. Whatever that may be, here is Shri Jain, who has come out with a sort of propaganda on behalf of the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members: No.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I have understood the point of order. I find that not all hon. Members, but some hon. Members, utilise the Question Hour for purposes of propaganda. I do not think the hon. Member who raised the objection is an exception. Before I rule out a question, very often I ask them, "What is the question?" They say "I am still coming to the question". That is what hon. Members say. When once it enters into the record, I am helpless. Ultimately I find there is no question. I do not want to expunge all that. It does not matter. The hon. Member is not going to be carried away by propaganda inside this House, when he is immune to the propaganda outside this House. He need not worry himself. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: On a point of order. There was one question about the speech of the Law Minister. Now the Law Minister has come. Some clarification may be sought from him.

Balachedi Palace of Jam Saheb of order. Next question.

Balachedi Palace of Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

*1907. **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have purchased the Palace of Jam Saheb of Nawanagar at Balachedi;

(b) if so, at what price and for what purpose;

(c) whether the palace so purchased is in a good condition; and

(d) if not, what improvements are needed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: How does the purchase value of this building compare with the construction of a new building?

Sardar Majithia: The Union Government have not purchased it and therefore (b), (c) and (d) of the main question do not arise. Therefore, this supplementary which has been put by the hon. Member also does not arise.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any such question of purchase has been under consideration?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): No, Sir.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether a military school is to be located at Jamnagar and there is some negotiation by some estate there?

Shri Krishna Menon: Government has no such negotiation under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a proposal to have a school in Nawanagar?

Shri P. R. Patel: Not Nawanagar, but Jamnagar. What is the site selected or proposed to be selected? Is it near Jamnagar?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is another question.

Mr. Speaker: The question says:

> "Whether the Union Government have purchased the palace of Jam Saheb of Nawanagar at Balachedi".

What is the town that he refers to now?

Shri P. R. Patel: It is somewhere near Jamnagar.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is a proposal to establish a school and for that purpose whether there is a proposal to purchase the palace?

Shri Krishna Menon: If a separate question is put, then alone I can answer because there will be so many supplementaries on that. This question is only about purchasing this buliding. We have not negotiated and we have not purchased the building.

Shri C. M. Kedaria: May I know whether there was an offer of Vadia Mahal of Rajpipala for the same purpose and the result thereof?

Shri Krishna Menon: The answer is the same. We have not negotiated for any building in Rajapipala.

Oil in Tanjore District

*1908. **Shri R. Narayanasamy**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delta area in the district of Tanjore, Madras State, is considered a promising area for oil; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to explore the oil potentialities of this area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Geological and gephysical surveys are being carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Cauvery basin including the delta area in the district of Tanjore. The results of the survey work carried out so far appear to be of interest for oil exploration. Much more geological and geophysical work has to be carried out before anything definite can be said about the suitability of the particular area for exploratory drilling.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether any foreign experts have been employed in this connection?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have many times said, Sir, that foreign experts are not needed for such work.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If there is any indication of oil in that area and oil is struck there, will the emphasis be shifted on to Tanjore belt for exploration?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot answer that at present.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether any seismic test has been started in that basin?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: A lot of seismic work has been done and is being done.

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: We have heard for four years that exploratory work is being carried on. May I know for how long this exploratory work has been going on and whether it is likely to be completed before the end of the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sometimes a lot of time is taken in this exploratory work; it ranges from three to five years. We have not yet taken that amount of time. We are trying our level best to come to some sort of conclusions. We hope that we may be able to know before the Third Plan period ends.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The hon. Minister was pleased to state that until he gets further data he will not be able to come to any decision. May I know how long he will take to get that further data?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are going to assess the results we have got. After the rainy season, sometime in October-November, we hope we are going to take some progressive decisions.

Shri Tangamani: It appeared in the newspapers that the hon. Minister had discussions with the State Ministers about this and he said that because of favourable results some drilling operations may also start. If that is true, I would like to know whether drilling operations will commence during the Third Plan period?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am looking forward eagerly to such conclusions and advice given to us by the technicians with a view to starting drilling there.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the report of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which was circulated, it was said that geological mapping has been done and gravity-cum-magnetic survery has also been done. It was also said that some structures of interest have been discovered. If that is so, why should we not take up drilling operations in that area?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is because we do not think it advisable to start drilling unless some more seismic data is available to us, which we are trying to obtain.

Shri Sampath: As far as one year back the hon. Minister expressed some difficulties in getting seismic apparatus for the work in this area to conduct seismic work. I want to know whether it has been overcome and whether the work has been started?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no difficulty in starting seismic work. It is going on there. We have been encouraged to get some data there, but they have not yet been so adequate as to let us go ahead with the programme of drilling. We are looking forward to get some more data. As soon as we get that—we hope we might get it some time next winter—we might start drilling.

Shri Narasimhan: Could the Minister tell us whether or not, the geological areas in the Bombay area and Tanjore area, as far as indications go now, are similar; and, if so, if the findings are that they are similar, may I know what is the reason for not carrying on drilling and other operations in the Tanjore area with the same tempo as is being carried on in the other place?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he wants more experiments to be made before he can come to a conclusion. Hon. Members are trying to

tell him that it is enough. I do not know whether the hon. Member is an expert. He is assuming that the data for both the places are similar.

Shri Narasimhan: I am asking the hon. Minister whether they are similar.

Mr. Speaker: If he could have come to a conclusion, would he not hav come to a conclusion by now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The fact is geologically there could be simila areas. But that does not mean that we shou d be enthusiastic enough and start drilling operations. Drilling is a very costly operation, and we must be very careful before we take that risk

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If there are favourable indications, will the Government be able to assure us th... they will start drilling operations in earnest as soon as samples come?

Mr. Speaker: The same question was asked earlier.

अंकलेश्वर का तेल

*१६०६. { श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री प्र० गं० देव :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा : }

क्या स्पात, ान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार और दो विदेशी तेल-शो क कम्पनियों में अंकलेश्वर के तेल को साफ करने के बारे में समझौता हो गया है ;

(ख) समझौते की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) ये कम्पनियां कब से यह काम प्रारम्भ करेंगी ?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir These talks are still being carried on by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) and (c). **Do not arise.**

श्री खुशवक्त राय : हिन्दी में जवाब दीजिये ।

I have put the question in Hindi. I should get the answer in Hindi.

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : क्षमा कीजिये, मैं भूल गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी ।ी खूब जानते हैं ।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : (क) जी नहीं, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा अभी बातचीत की जा रही है ।

(घ) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि क्या कठिनाई आ रही है बातचीत के संबंध में ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : बातचीत के संबंध में कठिनाई तो यह है कि वे कम्पनियां हम से कम से कम तेल लेना चाहती हैं, और ऐसी दलीलें पेश करती हैं जिनसे कि हम उन की कम मात्रा को मान लें । लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेल उनको दें । इसी संबंध में कुछ बातचीत चल रही है । आशा है कि जल्दी फैसला हो जायेगा ।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, may I make a humble submission? When any hon. Member puts a question in Hindi, the reply is also given in Hindi. I would like to make a request, that hon. Members who know English, because otherwise nothing is others may put their questions in English, because otherwise nothing is understandable to us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This could be translated.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I have repeatedly said that this is not a place where Hindi examinations are held; possibly it will be too late for hon. Members who have come as representatives of

the people to this House. But I am anxious that every hon. Member should understand every word that is said here, and one ought not to stand merely on some technicality and say that because a question was tabled in Hindi it should be answered in Hindi. I would have preferred it in this case, if the hon. Member who when he addressed me spoke in English had said: "I had put the question in Hindi, I should get the answer in Hindi"....

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: For your sake, I spoke in English.

Mr. Speaker: I am happy that for my sake he spoke in English. Let him also do so for the hon. Members who are sitting behind him. All that I would suggest is, questions may be sent in any language. If hon. Ministers give an answer in English those people who want the answer in Hindi may say that they do not understand English and the answer may be given in Hindi. Similarly, those who do not understand Hindi may also ask for a particular answer to be given in English. Until hon. Members ask for it, I am not going to ask hon. Ministers to read the answers in both the languages. It will only be a waste of time. And, I am sure by this time hon. Members on the left will also be able to understand some Hindi.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We cannot understand the language when it is a technical matter.

Mr. Speaker: In all important matters I shall certainly allow a translation.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: We are not standing on principle. When questions are asked about oil and other things, it is very difficult for us to understand what is going on, and we are interested in understanding what is going on.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may kindly give his reply in English.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, you were pleased to observe that "questions may be sent in any language". I think you probably meant "either language". We would be glad if you say "any".

Mr. Speaker: I meant "either"—one or the other—English or Hindi.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Presumably, Sir, the oil companies think that in their own interest they should try to bargain in such a way that very little quantity of oil is to be refined by their own respective refineries. On the other hand, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is trying to come a quantity which is reasonable according to their own view. But the whole question is the quantity of oil to be refined by the two refineries.

Shri N. N. Patel: May I know the names of those companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Burmah Shell and Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know the quantity that is proposed to be given to these companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These are subject matters of negotiation.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether any technical know-how agreement has been reached with these two companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is the know-how agreement?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not able to understand the question.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether any technical know-how agreement will be reached with these two companies?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know how the know-how agreement is relevant to the question of our persuading the two refineries to take our own oil to refine it. This has nothing to do with the know-how agreement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the amount of capital that has to be invested by our country and by these foreign firms has been decided and, if so, what are the particulars like the rates of interest etc.?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no question of any capital investment. This is a simple question of the refineries agreeing to take our own crude oil and refine it in their own refineries. If, for instance, some more capital is needed, they will invest it.

Shri Goray: May I know whether the quantity that has to be refined by these two refineries in Bombay is still under consideration or whether it is part of the contract that whatever we send to them will be refined by them?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The original refinery agreement only lays down that if at all we send any crude oil it will be their effort to refine it, subject to certain conditions of quality, economics etc. In the background of that, we are trying to persuade them to refine our own oil and the negotiations are going ahead, fairly satisfactorily I hope, and some conclusions will be arrived at.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the refined oil of Ankaleshwar will be marketed through these foreign oil companies or through Oil India Limited?

Mr. Speaker: Is that also part of the agreement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is perhaps left to them; I do not know. I am not committing myself.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government is aware that Burmah Shell refinery is now running to the maximum production capacity of three million tons and if the Government agree now to increase their production capacity so that they may take the Cambay oil until our own refinery is installed in Cambay to refine our crude oil, we will be obliged to enter into a prior commitment to allow them to import more crude oil when our refinery begin functioning in Cambay.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. It is not like that. Whatever little we shall supply to them, a little quentity, the refining will be on a long term arrangement without our agreeing to give them any expansion for their quantity of oil. The present proposal of having our own refinery in Gujerat will not be affected by the present long-term arrangement.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether there is any prospect of our producing in Ankaleshwar and Cambay more than 4 million tons of oil so that we can feed Burmah Shell with two millions and Gujerat refineries with two millions?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot agree to these quantities.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But you are going to give two million tons to Burmah Shell?

Mr. Speaker: We are going to establish a refinery ourselves. Now, in anticipation of production of a particular quantity we enter into an agreement with the company to give them some quantity for refining. Subsequently, we may fall short of the requirements in our own refinery. Have you considered this matter?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have stated so many times in this House that a quantity of 1,500 tons of oil is proposed to be sent Bombay to be refined there in the two refineries. These 1,500 tons of oil is out of our calculation of the quantities that we are reserving for the Gujerat refinery. These 1,500 tons of oil in Ankaleshwar. Without that to establish the quality and quantity of oil in Ankaleshwar, without that long term production of crude oil cannot be done. So, we have just started and these 1,500 tons of oil can be reserved conveniently for refining in Bombay.

Mr. Speaker: Without affecting the other refinery?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: yes.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The whole hour cannot be taken up by oil.

Grants to Theatre Organisations

*1910. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of theatre organisations have been sanctioned grants by Government recently for producion of new plays;

(b) if so, how many theatre organisations in each State Union Territory have been sanctioned grants; and

(c) to what extent?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty organizations were assisted as per the statement given below:

STATEMENT

Name of the State Union Territory	*The Theatre organisations assisted during 1960-61 were as follows*
Andhra	1
Assam	1
Gujarat	1
Kerala	3
Madras	1
Maharashtra	2
Manipur Administration	1
Mysore	1
Orissa	2
Punjab	2
West Bengal	5

(c) At Rs. 7,500/- per play.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know the various considerations that were taken into account by the Ministry while giving these grants to these organisations? May I also know the procedure that was followed by the Government for giving grants to the various organisations? Was it done directly by the Centre or was it left to the States?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This scheme was widely circulated and the conditions were announced, and the awards were given according to the conditions which were announced.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any applications were invited for the purpose, and, if so, the number of applications received?

Shri Humayun Kabir: 69 applications were received.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any suggestions were given to these organisations about the types of plays to be produced?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, Sir. In the terms which were announced, it was stated that the troupe had to satisfy some conditions, some of which were that they must be of sufficient standing, they must be registered, they must have produced a certain minimum number of plays etc. They were told that they can get assistance for two plays, provided one was a Tagore play for the centenary.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मौजूदा हालात के पेशे नजर वजारत कल्चरल एफेअर्स ने इस बात को जेर गौर लिया है कि यह थिएटर आरगेनाईजेशन कौमी यकजहती के बनाने में काफी काम कर सकता है, और क्या इस सिलसिले में वजारत ने थिएटर आरगेनाईजेशन को आईडिया दिया है कि वह जो ड्रामा पेश करें वह कौमी यकजहती पर हो ?

[ممی. یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا موجودہ حالات کے پیش نظر وزارت کلچرل افیئرس نے اس بات کو زیر غور لیا ہے کہ یہ تھیٹر آرگنایشن قومی یک جہتی کے بنانے میں کافی کام کر سکتا ہے - اور کیا اس سلسلہ میں وزارت نے تھیٹر آرگنائزیشن کو آیڈیا دیا ہے کہ وہ جو ڈرامہ پیش کریں وہ قومی یک جہتی پر ہو -]

Shri Humayun Kabir: May I answer it in Hindi or English?

Mr. Speaker: What is t he question?

Shri Humayun Kabir: His question was....

Shri A. M. Tariq: I will put it in English. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have given any directive to the organisations to prduce such dramas which are based on national integration.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The answer which I gave a minute ago has already answered this.

Shri Sampath: May I know whether the Ministry has set up any council or board consisting of non-officials to select the plays which deserve this grant?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said this was the first year during which we introduced this scheme. We laid down certain conditions that the societies must be registered, they must have performed one hundred shows and they must have produced at least three plays. Those troupes which satisfied these conditions were recommended by the State Governments and we gave them the assistance.

Mr. Speaker: The simple question is whether there is any advisory council like the film advisory council, or everything is done by the department.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In this particular case, last year there was no advisory council.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Has it come to the notice of the Minister that certain of these troupes that have received financial assistance from Government have put up certain dramas caricaturing and ridiculing certain political leaders, not excluding the Congress, in the country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have given this assistance to troupes which are well established on the recommendation of the State Governments. As for the plays, as I said, this year they have chosen a Tagore play. I do not know of any Tagore play which has caricatured any political party.

Shri Thirumala Rao: He said that they should have two plays and that one of them should be a Tagore play. On the other play they have no control.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In this particular year no troupe has selected any non-Tagore play. It was left to them, but all of them have selected a Tagore play.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: May I know whether Government has any information as regards the number of non-official organisations that are undertaking production of plays other than Hindi plays?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, we had received applications from 69 organisations. We have no record of how many organisations there are in the country. There are any number of amateur organisations also and the figures cannot be collected without an expenditure of time and energy which would not be commensurate with the result.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Every small matter is made much of and we are not progressing at all. It is made out as if the whole world hangs upon theatres. Next question.

Arrest of ex-ruler of Gondal

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*1911. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ex-ruler of Gondal was arrested in Bangalore under the charge of spying; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Ruler of Gondal was arrested on 17th April 1961 at Bangalore under section 3(b) of the Official Secrets Act;

(b) The Ruler of Gondal was found on 14th April 1961 within the prohibited area of Hindustan Aircraft Limited airport taking pictures and aiming the camera at a supersonic aircraft. Since the facts indicated an offence under the Official Secrets Act, he was arrested on 17th April 1961 as he was about to leave for Bombay. The Ruler has been released on bail. The matter is under investigation by the Mysore police.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether he has made any statement before the Police? If so, what are the contents of the statement?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Does he want all these matters to be revealed to the House even during the course of investigations?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No. I only want to know whether the ex-Ruler of Gondal is getting a privy purse from the Government, whether as a result of this it is going to be stopped and whether he is also a member of the Swatantra Party.

Shri Datar: The matter is at a very early stage of investigations. Investigations are going on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The ex-Ruler of Gondal is involved in a case of espionage and if he is getting a privy purse, at least that should be stopped. I want to know whether he is getting that.

Mr. Speaker: These are all suggestions for action.

Shri Nath Pai: May I know from the hon. Minister if the camera was seized, if the film had been developed and, if so, if the film showed that the picture related to the supersonic aircraft stationed at the airport?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It is a protected area the Hindustan Aircraft. This was a telescopic camera which he had and not an ordinary camera. For that reason it was taken by the authorities. They had a right to do so under the watch and ward arrangements. They took it in their custody and handed that over to the Police.

Shri Nath Pai: That may be true. We are grateful to the hon. Defence Minister . . .

Mr. Speaker: As Shri Nath Pai will understand, all that the hon. Defence Minister has said is that they need not wait till he takes a picture and even earlier, that is, the moment he makes an attempt he commits an offence. He was arrested at that stage.

Shri Nath Pai: About that we are satisfied. That is quite true. But this House is entitled to know whether the film had been taken and developed. We want to be convinced about that also.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I am not going to allow this House to become a court. All this will be enquired into later on. At this stage it is sufficient to know that the man was arrested within the precincts of a prohibited area with a camera which was a telescopic camera capable of doing any amount of mischief. That was sought to be prevented by the prohibition at that stage. Even that is enough. We do not go into the details of the other offences, lest we should prejudge the issue and the magistrate or the Police be deterred by the very important pronouncements made in this House one way or the other. I do not want anything to be prejudiced by the deliberations in this House.

Shri Nath Pai: It is legitimate eliciting of information.. *(Interruption)*.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani: We understand that some other princes were also arrested along with the His Highness of Gondal. We would like to know the names of those princes.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We are not

aware of that. So far as we know, only the ex-Ruler of Gondal was arrested. As you have suggested it is better to wait till investigations are completed.

Shri A. M. Tariq: One question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. Next question.

Hindu Succession Act

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*1914. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shrimati Manjula Devi:
Shrimati Satyabhama Devi:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report of the Committee appointed by the Punjab Government in which recommendation has been made to abolish the right of daughter to inherit agricultural property of her father as granted under the Hindu Succession Act; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to safeguard the rights of the daughter as ensured by the Hindu Succession Act, from being whittled down?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In December last year a question was tabled by several hon. Members of this House wherein they had drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to a resolution passed by the Punjab Assembly and this committee which was appointed as a result of that resolution is reported to have made this recommendation by the newspapers. The hon. Minister says that his attention has not been drawn to it. Will the hon. Minister look into this matter and see to it that the rights of girls are protected including inheritance of landed property?

Shri A. K. Sen: The question was not with regard to newspaper reports but with regard to the report of this committee itself. The question was whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the report of the committee itself. Our information now, subsequent to enquiries being made, is that there has been no report yet by this committee set up by the Punjab Assembly. We enquired, after the receipt of this question, from the Punjab Government and we have been informed that there has been no report yet of this committee. So, unless the report is first published and we know what the contents are, it is a little premature to think of either safeguarding or not safeguarding the rights of women.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that the Punjab Government and also, I think, the Assembly had debated and made a special point that since agricultural land is within the purview of the State List it is out of the scope of the Central Government to legislate for a share of the daughter in the landed property of the father, may I know whether Government has enquired into this position? What is the legal position and is the law, as we have passed it here, fully safeguarded from the point of view of law?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is our opinion that though the Punjab Assembly is competent to pass a legislation of this sort for its own territory yet that law will be subject to the assent of the President.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know whether this social legislation has been brought into practice and implemented anywhere in any State in India?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this question. Next question.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: The heading of the question is that.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Commission of Enquiry into Assam Riots

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*1915. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the findings of Commissions of Enquiry into Gauhati firings and Goreswar riots are still being studied by the Assam Government;

(b) the reasons for the long delay in making them public;

(c) whether copies of these have been sent to the Central Government;

(d) in view of the fact that these enquiries were instituted after the Enquiry Committee sent by Parliament and the debate in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, when these reports will be laid on the Table; and

(e) what are the main findings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) Yes.

(b) The State Government have not completed their examination of these reports, and the question of publication can only be considered thereafter.

(c) We have obtained copies of the report relating to the Gauhati firing. The report on the Goreswar incidents has not yet been received.

(d) and (e). On a point of fact, the Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the firing incidents at Gauhati was set up by the State Government on 3rd August, 1960, while the delegation of the Members of both Houses of Parliament was appointed on 8th August 1960. The reports of the Commissions are still under the consideration of the State Government who are treating them as confidential. The decision regarding the publication of the reports will have to be taken when the State Government have completed the examination and have formulated their views on the reports. The matter is still under correspondence with the State Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: On the 20th March also a similar answer was given to this House, namely, that the reports were under consideration of the State Government. In view of the fact that the Assam Government is unduly delaying this, may I know whether the Central Government proposes to lay a copy of it on the Table of this House?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We have very recently obtained a copy of the report from the Assam Government on the Gauhati incident and firing. We have not been able to obtain the report on the Goreswar incident. It will not be possible to place a copy of the report on the Table of the House till the State Governments have formulated their own views.

12·00 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister has stated that the Commission of Enquiry about the Gauhati firing had been instituted earlier than the formation of the Parliamentary Committee. In view of the fact that one of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee was to enquire into the Gaureshwar incidents and other incidents taking place there, may I know whether it is not the right of this House also to consider those findings?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not deny that fact. But the point is that we cannot go ahead in this matter till the State Government have completed their consideration of the report and given us their views on the matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When will it be finalised, and what has been the correspondence that has taken place between the State Government and ourselves?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In fact, we will try to persuade the State Government and advise them to come to some final decision as quickly as possible.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam, in its impetuous zeal to protect some highly-placed police officials against whom there are oblique reference in the reports . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is doing the very thing which he complained against Shri Jain.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What else is he doing?

Shri Hem Barua: I will put the question differently.

Mr. Speaker: He has not put a question. He has given information against all those police officers who, he says, are guilty, this and that. I am afraid hereafter, for some time, I will not allow him to put questions at all.

Shri Hem Barua: There has been an agitation in Assam....

Mr. Speaker: He ought not to give information or his own views.

Shri Hem Barua: The question is whether, in order to protect some high police officials....

Mr. Speaker: It is wrong. I will not allow this kind of insinuation.

Shri Hem Barua: Because....

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in going on making all sorts of insinuations against a Government which is not represented here. Will the hon. Member have the courage to go and stand there, get into that Assembly and send it out? There is no meaning in going on casting aspersions. What I am terribly afraid of is this. They have also got hundred and odd Members. If each Member goes on abusing our Parliament here, what is our jurisdiction? (*Interruption*). The hon. Member has said that so far as that Government is concerned, with a view to shield some persons it is delaying it. The hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, who had tabled that question, asked "what is the cause of the delay?". The hon. Minister said, "We are trying to persuade them to give it as quickly as possible". No aspersions ought to be allowed to be made against any Government with respect to which it is competent to the Members of that Legislature to keep that Government in office or throw it out of office.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what are the aspersions, if there are aspersions?

Mr. Speaker: The aspersion is this. (*Interruption*). Order, order. If the hon. Member is not prepared to understand English which he himself used, I cannot help him. He says definitely—it is an insinuation—that with a view to shield some of those police officers who are guilty of improper acts, this report is being delayed. I do not know what he means by saying " I am not able to understand what the insinuation is". He makes a regular insinuation. It is improper that an insinuation should be made against a Government where there is a responsible Legislature and it is open to them to keep it in office or throw it out of office.

Shri A. K. Sen: And also against the officers who are not represented in this House.

Mr. Speaker: It is very wrong.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of personal clarification. I do not have any intention of using any innuendos or making insinuations against anybody. But I must draw the attention of Government to the public meetings in Assam where by resolutions people

have been demanding the publication of these reports; because they have some misapprehensions.

Mr. Speaker: God alone knows the intentions. But any Member is judged by the language he uses.

Shri Hem Barua: Am I a liar? If my intentions are pious and if you go on misunderstanding and misinterpreting me.....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to give epithets to the hon. Member. It is not my view. He may call himself anything. But I am not going.....

Shri Hem Barua: I do not mind what you think about me. When I say that this is my pious intention, what you say is an aspersion on me. That is how I consider it.

Mr. Speaker: If he goes on interrupting like this, I am afraid I cannot get along with him here. All that I said was that people do not judge by intentions. When I say definitely it contains an insinuation.....

Dr. Sushila Nayar

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will manage it myself. It is very wrong I have been giving any amount of indulgence to this hon. Member. All that I can say is that when he uses language with respect to which I have come to the conclusion that it is an insinuation—he says that it is not his intention—all that I would say is that we do not judge people merely by intentions but by the language they use. The language he used is not right against the Government and against the officers also. He proceeds further and asks "Am I a liar?" I will never say that he is a liar. No hon. Member is a liar. Every hon. Member is a good person. Now let us proceed.

Shri Tyagi: I hope it is your ruling, sir.

Shri Ranga: May I ask one question? Government had promised some time ago to conduct a general enquiry into the conditions that prevailed there during that unfortunate period of riots. May I know whether Government have considered the possibility of appointing an enquiry committee or a commission to conduct a general enquiry into the riots that had taken place in Assam?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We do not consider that necessary at all.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I wish to have your ruling on this. Can an hon. Member say to the Chair "I do not care what you think of me. I have to think of something else"?

Shri Ranga: What was the answer to my question, Sir? Government said that when the proper time would come and the situation became normal, they would consider the possibility of appointing a general commission of apquiry into the riots. And I put a question about that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Two enquiry committees were appointed. They have submitted their reports. The State Government has not been able to formulate its views on those two reports. In the circumstances it is hardly advisable to think of appointing another enquiry committee.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will proceed to the Short Notice Question.

Shri Tangamani *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: It is not on every matter that I can allow Shri Tangamani to go on. I am not going to allow him.

Shri Tangamani: This is one of the questions I have tabled.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members table questions. I allow supplementaries even to those hon. Members who had not tabled questions. I give a round. When I find that a question has been answered sufficiently, there may be some hon. Members whose names appear on a particular question who might not get their chance. If this kind of insistence is made I will call the hon. Member only on questions where his name appears

and I will not allow him to put questions on others. I mean, this is not a right that an hon. Member can claim. I am the person to judge whether a question has been answered sufficiently or not.

We shall now proceed to the Short Notice Question.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: What about my point?

Mr. Speaker: There is no harm.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May we know what your decision is in regard to the point raised by the hon. Member, Dr. Sushila Nayar?

Shri Nath Pai: What is the point of order?

Mr. Speaker: The point of order is this. I thought Shri Hem Barua in an excitement said something which I may ignore. He said, "I do not care what you say, what your opinion of me is." (*Interruption*). Order, order. That is what is reported--I have not looked into the report. He said, "I do not care what you think of me", something of that kind. Dr. Sushila Nayar says that this kind of aspersion or statement against the Speaker ought not to be on record. I thought I might ignore it. But it is rather a sad thing. The hon. Member sometimes loses himself, and he is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Chair. I did not want to take any drastic action against him. I pulled him up several times, but still he persists. Therefore, this is an improper remark against the Chair, which means an aspersion against the whole House. I would advise him to withdraw it.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, we would certainly agree with you and the Prime Minister. But they also should behave a bit better. If any words have been uttered which are disrespectful to you, they will have to be withdrawn. May we know which are the words to which objection is taken, and he will be the first to withdraw them.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Official Reporter to read those words—In the maze of expressions, the reporter is not able to locate the exact words just now. But I have no doubt that in a moment of excitement, the hon. Member said so, but I do not think he meant it. He will certainly withdraw it, if the words are there. I shall put it off for the moment. Now, let us take up the short notice question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that I did not have any intention of casting aspersions on the Chair? As far as I know, I have been very loyal to you, all through my existence here in this House, and I shall be very sorry if I have cast any aspersion or used any words casting aspersions or which can be interpreted like that. As far as I remember, I have never used any words like that. If those words are pointed out to me, I shall be very glad to withdraw them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, she should also withdraw her remarks.

Shri Tangamani: If the words mentioned by the hon. lady Member are not there, then, she must also withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: Now, let us take up the short notice question.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Suicide by an Army Officer

SNQ. 16. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an army officer attempted to commit suicide on the 26th April 1961;

(b) whether he was working in 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt.;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether the said officer is still in the hospital?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) An army officer was admited to Military Hospital, Delhi Cantt., on 20th April 1961, with a wound on the side of his neck. It is not yet known whether it was a case of attempted suicide or not.

(b) Yes, Sir..

(c) The circumstances in which the officer sustained the injuries are not known. A court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the matter.

(d) According to a report received on 1st May, 1961, the officer was still in the hospital.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether this case was handed over to the police, and if not, the reasons therefor?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is no case at the moment. The man has got a wound in the neck, and he is in the hospital. We do not know whether he tried to commit suicide or anything of that character. We have ordered a court of enquiry. Until that court of enquiry reports, no further action can be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This particular officer, when he was in the hospital, was in a state of unconsciousness. May I know whether he has regained his consciousness, and after that, he has given any statement to the Officer Commanding?

Shri Krishna Menon: On 1st May, 1961, the officer was not in a fit condition to give a statement as to how he sustained the injury.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether there was a letter in the possession of this officer, and if so, the contents of the same?

Shri Krishna Menon: That will all be a matter for enquiry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even that letter will be part of the enquiry? Even those details connot be asked now?

RE: CERTAIN REMARKS BY A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: Regarding the words used by Shri Hem Barua, they are something like this. The words are:

"I do not mind what you think about me". Whether it is 'I do not mind' or 'I do not care', it is the same thing. It is not right to say 'I do not mind'. I have never thought anything about him. (*Laughter*) When I say that I never thought anything about him, I mean that I never thought anything disparaging of him. Therefore, I only said that the words used by him were such that there was an insinuation, and there was a remark against a Government which is not here to defend itself, and, as was rightly pointed out also by the hon. Law Minister, there were aspersions against officers also who have not got a right to defend themselves here. I only wanted to draw the hon. Member's attention to this, namely, that no hon. Member shall cast any aspersions either directly or even indirectly upon any Government which is not here. The hon. Member misunderstood me. He said that there was no such insinuation. I said that one could judge only from the words used and not from his intentions. Then, he said:

"I do not mind what you think about me.". I do not think it is right to say so, or to say 'I do not care what you think about me'. Then, he has said:

"When I say that this is my pious intention, what you say is an aspersion on me.".

There is no aspersion against him. It is an aspersion against some others. He says 'When I say that this is my pious intention'. That may be his inference. His inference may be that he has not cast any aspersion or that whatever words he has used do not amount to any such thing. But I would advise him, in the interests of proper and decent proceedings in this House and the decorum of the House and the respect that is due to the Chair, to avoid such expressions. Though the word used is not exactly 'care' but it is something else, I do not want the record to contain any aspersion against the Chair in any shape or form. I would advise him to withdraw it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit that it was far from my mind to cast any aspersion on the Chair? These words 'I do not mind' are taken out of context. If you take the context, you will see that I did not do any such thing. The context is this. When you doubted my *bona fides*, I felt a pain in my heart, and it was because of that that I had used those words. If you consider those words or interpret those words as casting aspersions on you or challenging your authority or the authority of the Chair, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, I withdraw these words.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Can he not withdraw it without making a statement?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can this Member not be mended by the Congress Party?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a word, not about this matter, because that is over—but generally? Most respectfully, if I may say so, it would be helpful in the future if the normal rule is observed. If the normal rule that when the Speaker is on his feet or legs, no Member shall stand up, is observed, it would probably avoid all these odd happenings.

Mr. Speaker: I would only appeal to hon. Members to observe this. So far, individually, I have been trying to tackle them, but on this occasion, I would appeal to the leaders of the various groups to advise their members also to observe this rule. I am trying to insist on this. The only remedy that I can think of is this. If I find that more than one hon. Member is standing, when I am standing, or some hon. Member is interrupting me, then, I have unfortunately to exercise my right of keeping out that hon. Member from this House. I do not want to repeat it. I would urge upon all hon. Members to follow this practice. They need not be reminded from time to time. Now, this chapter is closed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Over-subscribing of shares of New Company

*1900. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the over-subscribing of new companies' shares;

(b) whether some of the promoters send applications for such shares themselves in various names;

(c) whether it is a fact that some new shares are quoted very high in the market; and

(d) what steps Government are considering to check this trend?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Government are aware that several new issues have been over-subscribed;

(b) Government have no information on this point;

(c) and (d). During the boom period of 1960 some new shares were quoted at high premia but this feature is no longer very prominent. The number and volume of new issues have grown substantially in recent months and this fact has had a generally stabilising effect on the prices of new shares. Government are continually watching the trends and will take suitable measures, as and when necessary, to arrest unhealthy tendencies.

Manufacture of Bitumen

*1901. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the country has reached self-sufficiency in regard to Bitumen road binder by now; and

(b) what is the production of bitumen by the STANVAC refineries, Bombay at present and the potential increase in 1961-62?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malavia): (a) and (b). With the production of Bitumen from both the Burmah-Shell and the Stanvac Refineries, the country has become self-sufficient in its requirements of Bitumen road binder. The present production of Bitumen from Stanvac refinery is about 1,20,000 Metric tons per annum and this is expected to rise up to about 1,25,000 Metric tons per annum by about the end of 1961.

Meiteis in Manipur

*1903. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any research work into the origin of the Meiteis in Manipur undertaken so far; and

(b) if so, what is the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Meiteis appear to be immigrants from across the Eastern Frontier. But this requires further study.

Expansion of Oil Refining Capacity in Private Sector

*1906. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question to allow or not to allow the expansion of oil refining capacity in the private sector during the Third Five Year Plan period is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) whether a final decision has been taken in regard thereto;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, when a final decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Expansion will not be entertained in terms of the existing Agreements.

वित्त मंत्रालय के संगठन तथा रीति विभाग का कार्य

*१६१२. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री वित्त मंत्रालय की १९६०-६१ की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ १७ के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०-६१ में व्यय विभाग के संगठन तथा रीति विभाग (आर्गेनाईजेशन एंड मेथड डिवीजन) ने कितने अध्ययन प्रसंग (case studies) तैयार किये तथा परिचालित किये ;

(ख) इन पर कहां तक चर्चा की जा चुकी है और उनका क्या फल निकला;

(ग) इन अध्ययन प्रसंगों पर चर्चा करने से प्रशासन संबंधी समस्याओं पर सामूहिक चिन्तन और विचार विनिमय में कहां तक प्रोत्साहन और सहायता मिली है ; और

(घ) क्या संगठन तथा रीति विभाग की गतिविधियों और उसके अब तक के कार्य तथा अध्ययन के विषयों का ब्यौरा टेबल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). मामलों की छानबीन के बारे में विचार करने के लिये अब तक २२ बैठकें हो चुकी है । इन बैठकों में विभिन्न स्तरों के २३५ अफसरों ने भाग लिया । मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि इन बैठकों को आमतौर से पसन्द किया गया है और माना गया है कि ये दिलचस्प और जानकारी बढ़ाने वाली होती है और प्रशासनिक कामों को निबटाने में जो भूलचूक और गलतियां होती हैं उन्हें बताकर ये अच्छे प्रशासन का मार्ग दिखलाती है ।

(ब) संगठन और खाली एकक के कार्यों का विवरण वित्त मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है और माननीय सदस्य ने उसी का जिक्र किया है। मुझे इससे ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं कहना है।

Jet Bomber

*1913. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to develop a new type of jet bomber with foreign technical assistance;

(b) if so, from which country the assistance is forthcoming; and

(c) what progress has been made in that direction so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Protest Demonstration in Delhi against Cuban Invasion

*1916. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demonstration in front of the American Embassy in Delhi on the 21st April, 1961 to protest against invasion of Cuba;

(b) whether processionists were stopped 100 yards away from the Embassy;

(c) whethtr it is a fact that processionists were lathi charged by police causing injuries to many including some Communist leaders of Delhi;

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(e) whether it is a fact that placards were only "Hands off Cuba"?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). **Yes.**

(c) There was no lathi charge, but when the processionists broke the police cordon the police had to intervene in order to prevent tresspass into the mbassy premises.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The demonstrators carried a banner bearing the inscription—

"HANDS OFF CUBA"

"DOWN WITH YANKEE IMPERIALISM".

Amalgamation of Kerala Banks

*1916A. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister **of Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for amalgamating the Kerala Banks now under moratorium into a single unit has been dropped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any alternate arrangements are being made for the future working of these banks?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The proposal to amalgamate the banks into a single unit was not considered practicable and was, therefore, not pursued further.

(c) Schemes for the amalgamation of these banks individually with other banks have since been published under Section 45(4) of the Banking Companies Act and it is expected that these schemes will be brought into force by the middle of June, 1961.

Oil India Limited

*1917. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 777 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to float Rs. 25 crores of debentures in the market

by Oil India, the joint venture of the Burmah|Assam Oil Companies and the Union Government has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Closure of Mobile Bank at Patiala

*1918. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mobile Bank started 10 years ago at Patiala by the Government owned Bank of Patiala has been closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mobile Bank has been continuously running losses since its inception.

All-Party Hill Leaders Conference

*1919. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All Party Hill Leaders Conference at their fourth Session expressed their inability to accept the proposal of the Prime Minister made as an alternative to their demand for a separate hill state and reiterated their original demand; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter will be considered in the light of whatever justification the representatives of Hills have to give in regard to their arriving at this decision.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा

*१९२०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २३ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की गति को तेज करने के लिये किस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ;

(ख) उस पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) उस खर्च का कितना अंश केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करेगी ; और

(घ) उस कार्यक्रम के फलस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की प्रगति कहां तक तेज हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६ अनुबन्ध संख्या ६४] ।

(ग) अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में पढ़ने योग्य बच्चों में से जितनों ने विभिन्न वर्षों में स्कूलों में दाखिला लिया है उनकी प्रतिशत संख्या नीचे बताई जा रही है । इसकी तुलना करने से मालूम होगा कि इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ।

वर्ष	६ से ११ वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के बच्चों में से प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में दाखिला लेने वाले बच्चों की प्रतिशत संख्या
१९५५-५६	३३.५
१९६०-६१ (अनुमानतः)	४५.१
१९६५-६६ (लक्ष्य)	६८.६

T.B. Cases among Indian Troops in Congo

*1921. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that symtoms of tuberculosis have been detected among some Gorkha troops sent to Congo;

(b) if so, whether X-Ray tests were done on the soldiers in India before they left the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the spread of T. B. among Indian soldiers in Congo?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Only one case of tuberculosis has been detected among the Indian troops sent to Congo for service under the United Nations.

(b) and (c). X-Ray tests were carried out in cases considered necessary, as judged from the clinical examination and also prior history of each case.

(d) According to normal practice, the individual suffering from T.B. has been segregated and removed to Hospital.

Water Supply in Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

*1922. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the serious shortage of drinking water in Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa in recent days; and

(b) if so, what immediate steps have been taken to supply drinking water to the capital of Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. But reports received from the Government of Orissa indicate that certain high level Zones of the Bhubaneswar town suffer at times from water shortage, particularly during summer months.

(b) Water supply has to be controlled in certain Zones in the interest of better distribution throughout the town. For places experiencing serious difficulties water in supplied by a vehicle permanently fitted with a tank containing water upto 800 gallons. Another vehicle with a trailor carrying 1000 gallons of water is also brought into use. These two vehicles could make 10 to 12 trips within a period of five hours as required.

Japanese aid for Third Five Year Plan

*1923. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Giani G. S. Musaffir:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the approximate amount of economic assistance which India is likely to receive from Japan during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): It is not possible to indicate at present the amount of assistance that may be made available by the Government of Japan for the Third Five Year Plan.

Advances to Sugar Factories by Scheduled Banks

*1924. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration the question to permit the scheduled banks to increase their advances to sugar factories against stocks to facilitate payments to cane-growers; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision on the issue?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). With effect from the 21st April, 1961, the restrictions imposed by the Re-

serve Bank of India on advances by scheduled banks against stocks of sugar have been withdrawn.

चीनियों द्वारा भारतीय वायु-क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण

*१६२५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १७ फरवरी, १६६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३ और १५ मार्च, १६६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३८७ के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार विरोध-पत्रों और भारतीय वायु सेना की सतर्कता के बावजूद भी इस बीच कतिपय स्थानों पर चीनी वायुयानों ने भारतीय वायु-क्षेत्र का अतिक्रमण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन अतिक्रमणों सम्बन्धी एक विवरण टेबल पर रखा जायगा; और

(ग) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के अतिक्रमणों की रोक-थाम के लिये कौन से ठोस व सक्रिय कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) जी हां । हमारी यही धारणा है ।

(ख) १७ मार्च, १६६१ को भारतीय सीमा का एक बार अतिक्रमण हुआ था ।

(ग) विदेशी हवाई जहाजों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रों में अतिक्रमणों की रोक थाम के लिये सरकार सभी मुमकिन यत्न कर रही है यह तो मानना पड़ेगा, कि इन यत्नों के विस्तार प्रगट करना, राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के हित में नहीं है ।

Estate Duty in Punjab

4466. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount collected as estate duty in Punjab during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Rs. 9,60,412|-.

Revenue Collections in Punjab

4467. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of money collected by the Government of India by way of taxes and other revenue measures in the Punjab State during 1960-61?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The amount of money collected from Direct and Indirect taxes in the Punjab State during 1960-61 was Rs. 15,99,12,200 (provisional figure). Information regarding collection of Railway Passenger Fares Tax is available only as on 31st January, 1961, and this has been included in the above figure.

Schools for Adult Education in Delhi

4468. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number and details of schools for adult education to be opened in Delhi during 1961-62?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): 5 Schools for adult education are proposed to be opened during 1961-62. These Schools will be run in the evening and regular classes will be organised from the primary to the higher secondary stage. They will also organise coaching preparing adults to appear privately in the High School, Higher Secondary, Ratan, Bhusan and Prabhakar Examinations of the Delhi Board.

Tax arrears in Punjab

4469. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of Income-tax wealth tax and gift tax in Punjab, if any, have been realised from the mill-owners;

(b) if not, the amount outstanding against them as on the 1st April, 1961; and

(c) the amount realised upto 31st March, 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

S.C. and S.T. Students in Orissa College Hostels

4470. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there have been no arrangements so far for putting up scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe students in college hostels in Orissa;

(b) whether any request to this effect has been made by the Orissa Government; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan taken from Orissa Government

4471. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministers, Speaker and M.L.As. of Orissa State have taken loan from the Orissa State Government during Second Five Year Plan period for their own use;

(b) if so, the nature of loan taken by them individually; and

(c) the nature of repayment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Tagore's Birthday Centenary Celebrations

4472. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the works of Tagore, which have been selected for translation into Urdu language on the occasion of Tagore's Birthday Centenary Celebrations; and

(b) the names of the writers to whom the work of translation has been given by the Sahitya Akademi?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Sahitya Akademi has undertaken to translate and publish the following select works of Tagore into Urdu on the occasion of the Birth Centenary of Rabindranath Tagore. The names of the translators are given against each:

1. *Ekottarasati* (101 Poems of Tagore)—Shri R. S. Firaq.

2. *Ek-Vinsati* (21 Short Stories of Tagore)—Abul Hayat Burdwani

3. *Three Plays of Tagore* (Raja, Dak Ghar and Rakta Karabi)—Prof. M. Mujeeb.

4.*Gora* (Novel)—Shri S. Sajjad Zaheer.

5.*Chokher Bali* (Novel)—Shri S. Abid Hussain.

6.*Jogajog* (Novel)—Shri S. A. R, Kazmi 'Raza' Mazhari

Hostel Buildings for Scheduled Castes in Punjab

4473. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been spent for the construction of hostel buildings for Scheduled Castes out of the amount allotted to Punjab during 1960-61 for Housing Schemes; and

(b) the number of hostel buildings completed during the year?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The required information has been asked for from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Grants to Banaras Hindu University for Hostels

4474. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total amount of loan or grant paid by the University Grants Commission to the Banaras Hindu University for the construction of hostels during 1960-61?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Rs. 3,24,669.17 nP. as grant towards improvement and completion of existing hostels; no loan was advanced.

Abduction of Unmarried Girls in Delhi

4475. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of reported abduction cases of unmarried girls in Delhi during the period 1st December, 1960 to 30th April, 1961 as compared to the figure for the corresponding period of 1959-60?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): 29 cases of abduction of unmarried girls were reported during the period from 1-12-1960 to 30.4.1961 against 23 cases in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

Survey of Medicinal Herbs

4476. Shri R. Narayanasamy: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any scheme to survey medicinal herbs in India;

(b) if so, whether medicinal plants, creepers, roots and others according to Siddha Vaidya System which is now prevailing in Southern India will be surveyed; and

(c) the number of herbaria to be started in the State of Madras?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Botanical Survey of India surveys medicinal herbs of the country as part of their normal explorations of flora of various types, but there is no separate scheme to survey medicinal herbs only.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(c) There is one Regional Herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India in the State of Madras, which is located at Coimbatore, where a separate herbarium of medicinal plants has been developed. There is no proposal to start any new herbarium in that State.

Scholarships to other Backward Classes Students

4477. Shri Mudhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students from other Backward Classes awarded scholarships under Schemes administered by his Ministry during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the number of students who applied for such scolarships?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 65].

Scholarships to S.C and S.T. Students in Andhra Pradesh

4478. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of scholarships under schemes administered by his Ministry given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Andhra Pradesh during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the number of students who applied for such scholarships?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 66].

Seizure by Customs during 1960-61

4479. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of gold and other valuables seized by customs officials at various sea and air ports during the year 1960-61;

(b) the number of persons held for smuggling; and

(c) the numebr of foreigners among them?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Gold and other valuables valued at about Rs. 2.13 crores were seized by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities at various sea and air ports during the period from the 1st April, 1960 to the 31st March, 1961.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and a statement giving the required particulars will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Sale of Prize Bonds

4480. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount obtained by selling Rs. 100 and Rs. 5 Prize Bonds, during the year 1960-61 in each State?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The sales of prize bonds in each State, during the year 1960-61 have been of the following order:—

State	(In thousands of Rs.
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	40,29
2. Assam	19,35
3. Bihar	50,10
4. Bombay	1,92,45*
5. Delhi	98,70
6. Gujarat	45,37†
7. Himachal Pradesh	1,52
8. Jammu & Kashmir	4,47
9. Kerala	39,33
10. Madras	3,58,00
11. Madhya Pradesh	51,52
12. Maharashtra	1,69,66†
13. Manipur	33
14. Mysore	54,73
15. Orissa	10,58
16. Punjab	69,53
17. Rajasthan	36,90
18. Tripura	69
19. Uttar Pradesh	1,32,67
20. West Bengal	1,41,75
TOTAL	15,17,94

*For April, 1960.
†From May, 1960.

Grants to Universities in Andhra Pradesh

4481. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the grants given and to be given by the University Grants Commission to the various universities in Andhra Pradesh (with names of Universities and amount given) during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the number of scholarships for research granted and to be granted to the students for each of those Universities during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 by the University Grants Commission?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) *Grants given.*

	Rs.
(1960-61)	
Andhra University	26,69,215·67
Osmania University	27,35,048·80
Sri Venkateswara University	10,03,777·22
(1961-62)	

No grant has been paid so far.

Grants to be given.

Cannot be indicated at present.

(b) *Scholarships for Research granted.*

	1960-61	1961-62 (Up-to-date)
Andhra University	13	4
Osmania University	8	..
Sri Venkateswara University	6	

Scholarships for research to be granted.

Cannot be indicated at present.

Vigyan Mandirs in Andhra Pradesh

4482. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigyan Mandirs started in Andhra Pradesh during 1960-61 have since been completed;

(b) whether some new Vigyan Mandirs will be started in the State during 1961-62; and

(c) if so, the names of the places for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. Mono Mohon Das): (a) No Vijnan Mandir was established in Andhra Pradesh during 1960-61.

(b) and (c). The locations of Vijnan Mandirs are fixed in consultation with State Governments. So far, one Vijnan Mandir has been established in Andhra Pradesh at Kodur (District Cuddapah) during 1961-62.

Building for Regional Engineering College, Warangal

4483. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in regard to the construction of building and hostels of the Regional Engineering College at Warangal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the total amount spent so far on construction and the amount that remains to be spent; atd

(c) whether the construction work is expected to be completed within the scheduled period?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The construction of two hostel blocks and a dining hall, one unit of Workshops and one unit of Engineering Laboratories is in progress and is expected to be completed in the course of next 3-4 months. An amount of Rs 7.98 lakhs has been spent on these buildings, so far and a further amount of Rs. 7.98 lakhs is expected to be spent for their completion.

(c) The entire construction programme is being carried out in three phases, and is expected to be completed according to schedule subject, however, to the availability of the necessary building materials.

Allocation of Steel to Andhra Pradesh

4484. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation of steel to the Andhra Pradesh Government for construction of its projects during the years 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the break-up figures of each project;

(c) whether the work of any project has been hampered by non-supply of steel to it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Government of India do not make separate allocations to different projects of any State Government. A quota is placed at the disposal of the **State Governments** who allocate it among various consumers including their projects, according to their priority. The steel quotas allotted to Andhra Pradesh Government during 1960-61 and the first-half of 1961-62 were 9,299 and 4,650 tons in respect of sheets (thinner than 14 gauge) and

wire. Requirements of other categories of steel were met in full.

(b) Not available.

(c) Government are not aware of this. However, the difficulties about steel supplies to Nagarjuna Sagar Project have been brought to the notice of the Government, and arrangements have been made to supply the steel required for this project.

(d) Does not arise.

Geological Survey in Andhra Pradesh

4485. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the survey for geological aspects was made during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the findings of the survey party and the decision of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) During 1960-61, Geological Surveys were carried out by the Geological Survey of India in parts of the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavary, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittor, Nellore, Khammam, Warrangal, Karimnagar and Hyderabad. The Field Programme of the Geological Survey of India for 1961-62 has started from 1st April, 1961 and the officers of the Geological Survey of India are in the field. It is proposed to survey parts of the districts of East Godavari, Nellore, Warrangal, Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Guntur, Anantapur, Mahboobnagar, Krishna and West Godavari.

(b) The findings of the investigations carried out during 1960-61 are likely to become available by September, 1961 after analytical, petrological and other necessary investigations on the samples collected, have been carried out. A brief summary of these will be incorporated in the Annual Reports, copies of which are invariably sent to the Parliament Library, when published as Records of the Geological Survey of India.

Monuments in Andhra Pradesh

4486. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for maintenance of each of the Centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the progress so far made in housing the monuments of the Nagarjunasagar site; and

(c) the expenditure incurred and to be incurred in regard to part (b) above during 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The labour involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results. The total provision was, however, Rs. 1,32,000 in 1960-61 as against Rs. 1,23,000 in 1961-62.

(b) The reconstruction work including preparation of large scale models of all the monuments approved for the purpose is almost complete. The museum building is under construction.

(c) 1960-61—Rs. 1,10,690 upto 31-1-1961.

1961-62—Rs. 2,00,000 (Budget provision).

Hindi in Andhra Pradesh

4487. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government of India for the popularisation of Hindi in Andhra Pradesh during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) the amount spent and to be spent by the Government of India

during the above period for the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Grants to the State Government were paid in 1960-61 for the following schemes:

(i) For appointment of Hindi Teachers in High and Higher Secondary Schools in the State (Rs. 82,054).

(ii) For starting a Hindi Teachers' Training course for 40 students at the Government Basic Training School, Khairatabad, Hyderabad (Rs. 15,020) (The grant sanctioned in 1959-60 was not utilised, in full, that year and was allowed to be carried forward to 1960-61. 100 per cent. expenditure is met by the Government of India).

(iii) For implementation of the plan of the State Government for propagation of Hindi. (No separate figure can be given, as under the revised procedure grants are not sanctioned according to schemes).

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid to the Andhra Pradesh Branch of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha for construction of a building as the first instalment of the total sanctioned grant of Rs. 30,000.

Information about the amount to be spent during the year 1961-62 can be supplied only after the close of the financial year.

Grants for Sports in Andhra Pradesh

4488. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of grant has been given to Andhra Pradesh for raising the standard of sports during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the names of the institutions given the grant?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 3,33,750.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 67].

Grants for Playgrounds in Schools and Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

4489. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned by the Central Government to the Andhra Pradesh for providing playgrounds in schools and colleges during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the names of the schools and colleges benefitted by it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. A grant of Rs. 1,07,000 was sanctioned to the State Government.

(b) The State Government could not utilise the grant due to non-receipt of applications from eligible institutions.

Short Supply of Coal in U.P.

4490. Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some districts of U.P. are not getting coal for their absolute necessity;

(b) what districts are getting and what are not getting; and

(c) what is the supply position of coal to Mathura during the years 1960 and 1961 so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In the Coal Controller's Office the statistics in respect of quotas and despatches of coal are maintained state-wise and not district-wise. Sup-

plies of coal are not given on district-wise basis but on the basis of industry-wise priority. How much coal a district gets will thus depend upon the number of coal-using industries it has and the priority the latter enjoy. Generally efforts are made to ensure that the minimum requirements of coal in respect of industries are met as far as possible.

(c) According to the information furnished by the U.P. Government, Mathura had a total quota of 647 wagons of coal of different priorities during the period April 1960 to March 1961. Actual despatches against these were 228 wagons.

School Campus near Ludlow Castle Delhi

4491. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1425 on the 7th December, 1960 and state further progress made in setting up a school campus near Ludlow Castle, Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Land Acquisition proceedings are still in progress.

Army Act

4492. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 675 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have arrived at any decision to bring about the amendments in the Army Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir. The proposed amendments to the Army Act are still under the consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Income Tax Assessment in Ferozabad

4493. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the assessment of income tax in Ferozabad during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, year-wise;

(b) what recoveries or realisations were made during these years, year-wise;

(c) the amount of arrears during these years, year-wise; and

(d) what are the outstanding arrears up-to-date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). A statement showing the required information is given below:

STATEMENT

In thousands of rupees

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
(a) Assessment of Income-tax in Ferozabad during the years .	8,56	20,87	14,99
(b) Recoveries made during the years	7,16	14,56	15,52
(c) Amount of arrears during the years	9,75	9,79	15,41
(d) Outstanding arrears up-to-date i.e. on 31st March, 1961 .			15,88

विदेशों में सिंचाई की शिक्षा

४४९४. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आजकल विदेशों में कितने भारतीय विद्यार्थी सिंचाई की उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रशासित छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं

के अधीन कोई विद्यार्थी अध्ययन नहीं कर रहा है ।

लोहे और इस्पात का आयात

४४९५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री २० अगस्त १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११९७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किसी पार्टी ने चार्टर किये हुए जहाज द्वारा जहाज पर भर कर लोहे और इस्पात के सामान का आयात किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आयात के लि` कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया था किन्तु बाद में उसे नियमित कर दिया गया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत इसे नियमित किया गया ;

(घ) ६२,००० टन इस्पात के इस आयात के बदले में इस देश से उतना ही निर्यात न करने वाले लोगों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जाने वाली है ; और

(ङ) क्या कोई सरकारी अधिकारी, भी इस मामले में सम्मिलित हैं और यदि हां तो अब तक उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

(घ) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य कौन से विशेष ६२,००० टन का जिक्र कर रहे हैं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

4496. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have been prosecuted during the last three months for violating foreign exchange regulations; and

(b) the number of those against whom cases were withdrawn?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Complaints have been filed against 34 persons in courts of law for violating foreign exchange regulations during the three months from 1st January 1961 to the 31st March, 1961. One person who was arrested in connection with a gold seizure was discharged by the Magistrate for lack of evidence.

(b) Nil.

Prize Winning Bonds in Second Draw

4497. Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of prize winning bonds in the second quarterly lot held on the 1st December, 1960;

(b) the total number of prize winning bonds presented for payment of prizes;

(c) the number of prize winning bonds for which payments have already been made by the Reserve Bank;

(d) the number of prize winning bonds which have not been claimed; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to publicise these numbers to enable the holders to claim the prizes?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 5326, of which 3092 were won by the public.

(b) 2061
(c) 2021 } upto 13th April, 1961.
(d) 1031

(e) The unclaimed prizes are advertised periodically and are also published by the Reserve Bank of India as part of the lists of results of the quarterly draws which are displayed and also sold at 5 nP each at all Offices selling Prize Bonds.

न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति

४४६८. **श्री बिभूति मश्र** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों में एक तिहाई न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति उस राज्य के बाहर से करने की योजना बना रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की कार्यान्वित कब तक होगी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अन्य सेवाओं के बारे में भी ऐसी ही योजनायें बनाने जा रही है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). लोक सभा में २ मार्च, १९६१ को प्रश्न संख्या ८५७ के भाग (ख) तथा (ग) के उत्तर को देखें ।

(ग) भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य के केडर (Cadre) में उम्मेदवारों को बांटते समय भारत सरकार पहले से ही इन सेवाओं में राज्य से बाहिर के कम से कम ५० प्रतिशत नये अधिकारियों के लिये जाने के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य कर रही है ।

Grants for Scientific Research in Punjab

4499. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the Punjab Government and the Punjab University during the Second Five Year Plan for pursuing Scientific Research;

(b) whether any grants were made for general development for higher Scientific Education in Punjab; and

(c) if so, what amount?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 2,56,050·15.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 44,92,446·00.

Jain Monuments in Madurai

4500. Shri Gulam Mohideen: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work for maintenance of the Centrally protected Jain monuments in Madurai has been completed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No construction work is in hand.

(b) Does not arise.

Review of Defence Arrangements along Indian Border

4501. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 'Study Group' has been entrusted with the work of a comprehensive review of the defence arrangements along Indian border; and

(b) if so, when are they expected to submit their report?

The Minister of Defence (Shri V. K. Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). From time to time, studies are made of the defence arrangements from a specific or general point of view. There is thus nothing unusual about a Study Group which is at present engaged in an examination and review of defence arrangements and problems.

There are no time limits to such reports. Any relevant information conclusions or recommendations is considered and where appropriate utilised. Such studies continue.

"Smuggling of Gold"

4502. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold smugglers have again become active at Amritsar in recent weeks;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the step taken or proposed to be taken to curb their activities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government have no reason to believe that gold smugglers have become active at Amritsar in recent weeks

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

एक सदस्यीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों का पारसीमन

४५०३. **श्री प० ला० बा पाल :** क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९६२ के आम चुनाव के लिये जो एक-सदस्यों के निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र विभक्त करने का कार्य पास किये गये विधेयक के अनुसार किया जा रहा है उसमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में किन-किन राज्यों ने भारत सरकार के पास सुझाव भेजे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों के सुझाव प्राप्त होने के बाद राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों पर भी विचार किया जायेगा और उन्हें स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) इस आशय का एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने अपने सुझाव तैयार करने के लिये जो जानकारी मांगी है, वह (उत्तर प्रदेश के सिवाय) सभी राज्यों से और (हिमाचल प्रदेश के सिवाय) सभी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से प्राप्त हो गई है ।

(ग) दो सदस्य निर्वाचन क्षेत्र (उत्सादन) अधिनियम, १९६१ की धारा ४ के अधीन जो सुझाव राजनैतिक दलों ने दिये हैं, निर्वाचन आयोग उस पर उचित रूप से विचार करेगा । आयोग के सुझावों पर जिस व्यक्ति ने भी कोई आपत्ति उठाई या सुझाव दिया है ऐसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को ऐसे समय और स्थान पर सुने जाने का अवसर दिया जायेगा जो समय और स्थान कि आयोग ने सार्वजनिक बैठक होने के काफी समय पहले अधिसूचित कर दिया हो । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६८]

Building for Manipur Dance College and Hostel

4504. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the building of the Manipur Dance College and Hostel has been completed; and

(b) if not, whether it will be completed before the rainy season this year?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is likely to be completed by the end of September, 1961.

Development of Manipuri Language

4505. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps were taken for the development of Manipuri as a modern Indian language;

(b) whether grants-in-aid were offered; and

(c) if so, the amounts of such grants during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir; requests for financial assistance for the development of Manipuri language have been and are considered under the scheme of "Development of Modern Indian Languages (except Hindi)".

(b) A grant not exceeding Rs. 18,000 was offered during 1959-60 for four Manipuri publications subject to proposals being revised by the Manipur Administration but since the Administration did not send revised proposals before the close of the year no grant was actually sanctioned.

(c) Nil.

Conference of Tribal Leaders in Manipur

4506. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of the different tribal leaders in Manipur was held on 5th March, 1961 in the Court room of the Chief Commissioner of Manipur under the chairmanship of the latter; and

(b) if so, whether there has been any decision of the conference on the disturbances in the hills of Manipur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with the decision arrived at the conference a "Tribal Good-Will Committee" consisting of the representatives of the principal tribes and the Government officials, with the Chairman of the Territorial Council as the President and the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur, as the Secretary, was formed. In order to establish good relations between the two communities, the members of the Committee are carrying out joint tours of the areas.

Commissioner General for Economic Affairs in U.S.A.

4507. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Commissioner General for Economic Affairs in the U.S.A. has been abolished; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The purpose for which the post was created, namely to negotiate and secure assistance to meet the foreign exchange cost of the projects in the Third Plan, has not yet been fulfilled.

Bus Facilities to Government Servants

4508. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi offices of many Government servants are located at a distance between 5 to 50 miles from their houses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many Government servants who come to the offices on bicycles cannot work efficiently after cycling all that distance in the morning;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to afford bus facility to those Government servants who live at a distance of more than 5 miles from

their offices by providing them subsidised monthly tickets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Some of the Central Government employees live in the suburbs of Delhi or nearby towns which are connected by trains or public buses or by both.

(b) Government are not aware of any such case.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

दिल्ली की रोहतक रोड पर चमड़ा रंगने के कारखाने

४५०६. **श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने चमड़ा रंगने की वर्तमान जगह जो रोहतक रोड पर है दिल्ली की पुरुषार्थी सोसाइटी को दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन चमड़ा रंगने वालों को दूसरी जगह देने की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख) यह भूमि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम, १९४८ के अधीन शरणार्थी गृह-निर्माण संस्था के लिये ले ली गई है । अभी तक कोई चमड़ा रंगने वाला वहां से नहीं निकाला गया है । चमड़ा रंगने वालों के पुनर्वास के लिये उपर्युक्त स्थान चुनने की चेष्टा की जा रही है । स्थान चुनने के काम में चमड़ा रंगने वालों की सभा के मंत्री से भी सहयोग प्राप्त किया गया है ।

Malayan Students in India

4510. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of Malayan students studying in India at present?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The number of Malayan students studying in various universities and colleges in India was 244 during 1958-59 (the latest year for which statistics are available).

Revenue Collections in Madras State

4511. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of money collected by the Government of India by way of taxes and other revenue measures in Madras State during 1952-53 to 1959-60, year-wise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The revenue collected from Direct and Indirect taxes in Madras State during 1952-53 to 1959-60, year-wise, is as follows:—

Year	Revenue collected (In lakhs of Rs.)
1952-53	4961·82
1953-54	3980·26
1954-55	4318·75
1955-56	4435·72
1856-57	4875·56
1957-58	5471·82
1958-59	5707·35
1959-60	6517·92

Iron and Steel Requirements of Madras State

4512. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the requirements of iron and steel for the State of Madras in 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(b) how much of it was supplied?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b).

I. Steel (In Tons)

	Demand	Allotment	Despatch*
1957-58 .	42,574	17,583	21,775
1958-59 .	47,527	24,017	14,540
1959-60	90,153	63,968	41,560
1960-61	89,328	76,693	75,224

*Despatch figures represent despatches against current and outstanding orders.

II. Pig Iron.

The system of allocation of Pig Iron has been discontinued with effect from Second Half of 1959. The Consumers can now place indents for their full requirements of Pig Iron direct without any authorisation. No consolidated demands from the State Governments are received. Indents are received from the Consumers direct and planned on Producers after due scrutiny. No figures of consolidated demand, allotments and despatches are available.

V.D. Cases in Defence Services

4513. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of venereal diseases in the Defence Services has been increasing for the last two years;

(b) if so, what is it due to; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) There is a decrease in the incidence of Venereal Diseases in the Army and the Air Force. A slight increase in the incidence of Venereal Diseases was registered in the Navy in 1959. There has however been a progressive decrease from 1950.

(b) The increase of Venereal Diseases in the Navy is due to Service conditions peculiar to Navy i.e., service afloat, long absence from family and concentration of men in port towns. There is a general increase in Venereal Diseases in the world and this may be one of the causes for the higher incidence amongst sailors who visit foreign ports in the course of their duty.

(c) In all the three services intensive propaganda by lectures and special courses on prevention of Venereal Diseases and prophylactic measures is undertaken by the Medical Services and this has had very good results in the progressive diminution of the incidence of these diseases.

State Bank of India Branch in Hong Kong

4514. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the advisability or feasibility of opening a branch of State Bank of India in Hong Kong as it is a free port;

(b) whether branch of Life Insurance Corporation experienced some difficulty in its business transaction; and

(c) if so, whether the Indian currency is highly valued in terms of Hong Kong currency or passed on far below its face value?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The State Bank of India has not so far considered the question of opening a branch in Hong Kong.

(b) The branch of the Life Insurance Corporation in Hong Kong has not been able to attract sufficient business.

(c) All authorised external transactions take place at the official exchange rate which remains unchanged.

Export of Coal Through State Trading Corporation

4515. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take up the export of coal through the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). It is not the intention of Government to entrust the work of exporting of coal to the State Trading Corporation. This is because the existing arrangements for export are considered satisfactory; besides, no large scale increase in the export of coal is contemplated due to our own increasing internal requirements.

Car Advance for Ex-Ministers of Orissa

4516. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money which was advanced to the Ministers of the dissolved coalition Ministry in Orissa separately for purchase of cars;

(b) the amount of money realised from them separately; and

(c) the amount of money which remains outstanding against each of the Ministers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 69].

Representation Re: Recognition of Bengali as one of the Official Languages of Assam

4517. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the All Assam Bengali-speaking People's Association has presented a memorandum urging the intervention of the Central Government for recognition of Bengali as one of the official languages of Assam;

(b) if so, what arguments were advanced by them in support of their plea; and

(c) what is Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The main argument advanced by the Association was that Bengali was spoken by a considerable proportion of the population of the State, including the Brahamputra valley districts and also in Shillong, and that therefore Bengali also should be recognised as one of the official languages of the State.

(c) The views of the Assam Government on the representation are being obtained.

Rise in Consumer Price Index

4518. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a result of imposition of new taxes and duties under the Budget proposals of the Central Government for 1961-62 the cost of living and consumer price index in the Union territories and in the principal cities as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur have gone up; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following table gives the indices of consumer prices for March

1961 as compared to February 1961:—

Consumer Price Indices

	Indices		Percentage change
	Before tax changes Feb. 1961	After tax changes March 1961	Col. 2 over Col. 1
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Bombay Year to June 1934—100	420	423	0·7
Calcutta 1944—100	148·8	150	0·7
Madras Year to June 1936-100	474·0	479·0	1·0
Kanpur 1939—100	487	483	(—) 0·8
Delhi 1949-100	123	124	0·8

Consumer prices change for a variety of reasons; not all the changes between February and March can be attributed to the new taxation measures.

Negotiations with Burma Oil Company

4519. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations between the Government of India and the Burma Oil Company have been held in connection with exploration concessions in certain areas in Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a proposal for a 50-50 partnership of the Oil India between the Union Government and the Burma Oil Company is under consideration;

(c) if so, full facts about the matter; and

(d) progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). Yes Sir. As the negotiations are still continuing, it is considered inadvisable in the public interest to disclose the details of the proposals discussed.

Rehabilitation of Kerala Banks

4520. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of rehabilitation of banks in Kerala was the subject of discussions recently held between the Chief, the Deputy Chief and Home Minister of Kerala and the Finance Minister and the Home Minister of the Government of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some decision in connection therewith has been arrived at; and

(c) if so, its nature and when it is likely to become operative?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Schemes for the reconstruction of the Travancore Forward Bank and the Bank of Kerala and for their amalgamation with the State Bank of Travancore and the Canara Bank respectively have been sanctioned by the Central Government and are expected to be brought into force on or before the 1st June, 1961.

Schemes for the amalgamation of the Kottayam Orient Bank and the Bank of New India with the State Bank of Travancore, the Venadu Bank with South Indian Bank, Trichur, and the Seasia Midland Bank with the Canara Bank have been published by the Reserve Bank of India under Section 45(4) of the Banking Com-

panies Act. They are expected to be brought into force by the middle of June, 1961.

Production of Special Alloy Steel

4521. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entrusted some major producers to produce special alloy steel;

(b) if so, how many producers have been granted licence to produce it;

(c) what is their total licenced production capacity;

(d) whether there is some discontentment among the manufacturers against this decision;

(e) if so, what is their demand; and

(f) what is the Government's decision?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). There is a variety of tool and alloy steels. For purposes of planning additional capacity, estimates of requirements have been made only of alloy steel sections with a minimum of chromium, nickel, molybdenum and other alloying elements which require specialist plant. Capacity already existing or licensed, for such steels, is about 10,000 tons. It is estimated that the requirements would be about 200,000 tons a year by the end of the Third Plan. As it takes some time for production to come up to capacity, it is proposed to license capacity necessary to produce initially 200,000 tons a year. The central alloy steels plant will contribute about 50,000 tons. The Ordnance factories will make available another about 35,000 tons. A number of applications, including those from major producers, for setting up units for the manufacture of special alloy steels are under consideration and a decision in the matter is likely to be taken shortly.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

Dr. Appleby's Suggestions on Modifications in Government Organisations

4522. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of Dr. Paul Appleby, the noted U.S. expert on Public Administration, suggesting certain modifications in the organisation for rendering advice and information to the Ministers for their judgement; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government towards it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Dr. Paul H. Appleby delivered, between January and April 1961, a series of four lectures under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, on the following subjects:—

(1) Individual Initiative and the Welfare State.

(2) The Politician and the Administrator.

(3) The Generalist and the Specialist.

(4) The Good Administrator.

(b) The ideas set out by Dr. Appleby in his lectures will require careful examination.

Cultural Troupe to South-East Asian Countries

4523. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to send a cultural troupe (delegation) to the South-East Asian countries;

(b) what is the criteria for selecting the personnel of the delegation; and

(c) when the proposal is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Members of delegations are selected after taking into consideration their record and experience, their suitability for the country, which they are being sent and the occasion and their availability.

(c) By September-October, 1961.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold at Dum Dum

4524. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that early on Saturday the 8th April, 1961 at Dum Dum (Calcutta) two foreigners were caught with smuggled gold worth two lacs having with them two special passports issued by Phillipine Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the case?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Gold weighing 18.713 Kg. valued at 2,24,000 approximately was seized as smuggled by the Customs authorities at Dum Dum airport on the 8th April, 1961, from two passengers holding special passports issued by the Phillipine Government. The contraband was concealed by the two passengers in specially tailored jackets worn by them. They were arrested and produced before a magistrate who remanded them to jail custody in default of bail.

Hire Charges for Government Transport

4525. Shri Ram Shankar Lal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the causes of delay in revision of hire charges for Government Transport?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The time taken for the revision of hire charges is due to efforts being made to arrive at an agreement by all concerned in regard to the basis for refixing the hire charges.

Forwarding of Applications of Government Employees

4526. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided that except in the case of officers belonging to Central Secretariat Service applications can be forwarded to Union Public Service Commission even for temporary posts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the question of waiving this restriction in respect of officers belonging to Central Secretariat Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 1808 answered on the 1st of May, 1961.

Refining of Crude Oil from Cambay

4527. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any interim arrangements have been made to refine the crude oil from the Cambay region as the setting up of the proposed refinery in Cambay region is likely to take 3 to 5 years more; and

(b) if so, what are the arrangements?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to start trial production of crude oil at the rate of approximately 1,500 tons per day from Ankleshwar oilfields only towards the end of 1961.

Pending the establishment of a refinery in Gujerat, it is proposed to transport this crude to the Bombay refineries. The negotiations between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the private sector refineries in this connection are in progress.

The possibility of utilising Cambay crude by the Industries in Ahmedabad and Baroda as fuel is also being considered.

American Journalist Detected at Palam Airport

4528. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an American journalist has been detected by the police while he was taking photographs of newly purchased planes from Soviet Union for Defence Department at Palam Airport; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the journalist?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The films were confiscated by the Indian Air Force authorities. The Journalist expressed his regret for the unauthorised photography. Government are considering whether any further action is necessary and what further security steps can be taken to prevent such occurences.

Zinc Smelter in Rajasthan

4529. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has advanced a loan of about $10 million for the setting up of a Zinc Smelter in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, to which firm; and

(c) where it is to be set up?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 crore and have also agreed to guarantee deferred payments in pound sterling equivalent to an amount not exceeding Rs. 4.5 crores for import of plant and machinery from abroad, in the case of Metal Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for setting up an electrolytic Zinc Smelter at Debari (Udaipur—Rajasthan) and also for the expansion of facilities for the production of lead and silver at Tundoo (Bihar).

Pay Commission's Recommendations on Disciplinary Proceedings

4530. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Pay Commission on disciplinary proceedings as contained in Chapter *1, paras 13 and 14 have been considered;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; and

(c) whether the present rules are to be modified in the light of those recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

A copy of the orders which have been issued is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 70].

(c) No.

Late Duty Allowance to Central Government Employees

4531. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the recommendation of the Pay Commission on overtime allowance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

*Should be L.I.

(c) if no decision has been taken, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite decision?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main reason for the delay is that the issues involved are complicated and require detailed consideration in consultation with the various authorities concerned.

(d) The consideration of the matter is almost over and a decision is expected to be reached shortly.

Pay Commission Recommendations on Transport Facilities

4532. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding recommendation of the Pay Commission on transport facilities between place of work and residence; and

(b) if so, what is the decision?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Government have accepted all the recommendations made by the Pay Commission regarding transport facilities for Government servants between place of work and residence. A copy of the orders issued in this connection is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 71].

Pay Commission Recommendation regarding Public Holidays

4533. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Pay Commission regarding public holidays in Chapter XXXV, para. 45, has not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite implementation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Orders for the grant of the 3 National holidays, *viz.*, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday, Independence Day and Republic Day, as paid holidays, have already been issued. As regards the recommendation *viz.*, that if the staff cannot be relieved of their duties on these days, they should be compensated by payment at one and a half time the normal rate, a reference is invited to item 13 of Statement (2) laid on the Table of the House in reply to the Starred Question No. 961 on the 20th March, 1961. The Committee has since finalised its recommendations which are now under consideration of Government. Final orders will issue very soon.

Iron Ore Reserves in Salem

4534. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state what is the estimated reserve of iron ore available in Salem-Neyveli area?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Reserves of iron ore in the Salem-Neyveli area are estimated at about 304 million tons.

Dry Port in Delhi

4535. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to the Central Government to examine the possibilities of creating a dry port in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's attitude towards this demand?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Although no such representation has been received in the recent past, a similar proposal

was made to the Government some years back.

(b) The proposal was examined and found impracticable as it would involve a complicated procedure of controlling the movement of goods and their proper accounting while in transit from the port of entry to the inland dry port. As an alternative, inland bonded warehouse facilities have been extended to Delhi.

Malpractices in the issue of Kendu Leaf Licences

4536. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some employees in Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sambalpur and other Districts of Orissa State have been involved in malpractices of issuing Kendu Leaf Licenses for the year 1961-62;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received in this respect;

(c) the nature of findings thereon by Government; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. Twenty-seven appeals have, however, been preferred under clause 6 of the Orissa Kendu Leaves Control Order 1960 against the decision of District Magistrates granting or refusing licences under the said orders and the appeals are pending before the State Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of Orissa

4537. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa published in the annual reports of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Orissa, for 1958-59 and 1959-60 are not in accordance with the latest Central Act on the subject;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes have availed of the facilities admissible to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). No. There were however some minor printing mistakes, which have since been corrected by the State Government.

(c) and (d). No specific instance has been brought to the notice of the State Government.

Industrial Inspectors in Delhi Administration

4538. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of Industrial Inspectors were sanctioned with effect from the 1st March, 1961 in the office of the Director of Industries and Labour in Delhi Administration;

(b) whether it is a fact that from the same date some highly qualified Industrial Surveyors were discharged from service for want of suitable posts;

(c) whether it is a fact that some matriculate clerks and personal assistant of the Director were selected as Industrial Inspectors in preference to the Industrial Surveyors who were discharged from 1st March, 1961 in spite of these posts; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No 72]

Accidents due to field-firings

4539. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of injury and death accidents that took place to private individuals in field-firing places, State-wise, in 1960;

(b) how many of them proved fatal;

(c) the amount of compensation paid for them; and

(d) the precautions and steps taken to stop such accidents?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a), (b) and (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 73.]

(d) Precautions laid down in the Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practices, Act, 1938 are carefully followed before holding field firing practices. These include:

(i) Warning the local population about the practices by beat of drum;

(ii) displaying red flags and sign boards cautioning the public from entering into the range area and posting sentries along the range boundaries to check trespass;

(iii) Confirmation by the local civil authorities to the effect that the range area is clear of human beings and cattle and safe for commencement of firing;

(iv) warning the civil population through the local civil authorities and sign boards not to touch 'blinds';

(v) location and destruction of unexploded shells soon after the firing practices.

Every effort is made to eliminate chances of accidents to life and property. The assistance of State Governments is fully sought to educate the public on the dangers of handling unexploded shells and entering the field firing area during the prohibited hours.

Accidents by Military Trucks

4540. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents among civilian population that took place by the plying of military trucks State-wise in 1960;

(b) how many of them proved fatal;

(c) the amount of compensation paid for such accidents; and

(d) the steps taken for the prevention of such accidents?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 496. State-wise figures are not readily available and collection of this information may not be commensurate with the time and labour involved.

(b) 97.

(c) Government is immune from legal liability in respect of torts committed in the performance of their duties by Government servants who are employed in the exercise of Sovereign powers; and plying of military vehicles while on *bona fide* military duty in performance of such duty. However, *ex-gratia* compensation is paid without admission of legal liability in cases in which the Service drivers are held to be responsible for the accident; and also in other cases, if the accident has caused particular hardship to the claimants. On this basis, an amount of Rs. 608.19 nP has so far been paid as *ex-gratia* compensation in respect of accidents involving civilian population which took place in 1960.

(d) Apart from initial training in the schools, drivers of Service vehicles are imparted Unit training. Unless they are proficient, they are not allowed to drive in thickly populated areas. They are also frequently given driving tests. Service vehicles on the

move, particularly through inhabited localities, are checked by flying squades of Military Police for over-speeding. Steps have been taken to ensure that traffic rules and speed limits are strictly observed by drivers of Service vehicles. Various instructions have also been issued from time to time in order to eliminate accidents.

Shri Milkha Singh's resignation from Army

4541. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** / **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's ace quarter miler Milkha Singh has resigned from the Army; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He was released at his own request on compassionate grounds.

Educational certificates to Displaced Persons

4542. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed on the procedure to be followed for the issue of educational certificates, both original and duplicate, to displaced persons; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 74.]

U. D. Cs. in AFHQ

4543. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee.**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders allowing an option to civilian Upper Division Clerks in AFHQ who were permanent on 28th July, 1945 to revert to scales of pay Rs. 95—300 were issued in February, 1961;

(b) whether these orders will apply to those U.D.Cs. who were permanent on 28th July, 1945 and were drawing pay in the above scale even before June, 1945; and

(c) the reason for this discrimination for excluding all clerks?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 75.]

हिन्दी का राजभाषा के रूप में प्रयोग

४५४८. श्री राधा मोहन सिंह: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय में पत्र-व्यवहार तथा अन्य कार्यालय के काम हिन्दी भाषा में करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और हिन्दी में कार्य होने की किस प्रकार व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और कब तक ऐसे आदेश जारी किये जाने की संभावना है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). यद्यपि मंत्रालय के काम-काज का जहां तक संबंध है, इस प्रकार के आदेश जारी नहीं किये गये है, परन्तु केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में ६ अप्रैल, १९६१ से सारा काम-काज हिन्दी में हो रहा है। इसमें फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पणी लिखने का काम भी शामिल है। जिन थोड़े से लोगों को हिन्दी का पर्याप्त ज्ञान नहीं है उनकी सुविधा के लिए हिन्दी की एक कक्षा शुरू की गई है।

(ग) इस विषय पर गृह मंत्रालय के एक ज्ञापन के अनुसार सचिवालय के चुने हुए ऐसे अनुभागों में जहां हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारी काफी संख्या में हों फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पणी लिखने की अनुमति प्रयोग के रूप में दी जा सकती है। ज्ञापन में यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि आरम्भ में हिन्दी में टिप्पणी ऐसी मिसिलों पर लिखना उपयोगी हो सकता है जिनका संबंध हिन्दी पत्र-व्यवहार से हो।

इस नीति को क्रमिक रूप से अमल में लाने का विचार है।

Criminal cases in Manipur

4545. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases registered in different Police Stations in Manipur during the last two years 1959 and 1960 has increased; and

(b) the number of criminal cases registered with different Police Stations during these years and the number of cases detected by the Police, number of cases dropped, number of cases taken to the Courts and number of cases dismissed for lack of evidence by the Courts out of these cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b)

	1959	1960
No. of criminal cases registered	1,710	2,196
No. of cases detected by Police	1,125	700
No. of cases dropped	546	625
No. of cases taken to the Courts	1,125	700
No. of cases dismissed by Courts for lack of evidence	The information is not available.	

C. I. Sheets for Manipur

4546. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether permits for C. I. sheets in Manipur were issued without any spot enquiry; and

(b) whether it is a fact that permits for C.I. sheets were issued and C.I. sheets were supplied to some facilitious persons at Chingangbum Leikai, Lamlong in Manipur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Stamp Duty

4547. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Stamp Act in force in Manipur and levy of the stamp duty is made according to the procedure followed in Assam; and

(b) whether the rates of stamp varies and loss is incurred due to the mistaken application of stamp duty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Indian Stamp Act, 1899, is in force in the Union territory of Manipur but, on the State List documents, stamps duty is levied at the rates which were in force in Assam when the Act was extended to the territory.

(b) As the Assam rates are higher than the Central rates, the question of loss of revenue to Government on this account does not arise.

Brick crisis in Delhi

4548. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th April, 1961 regarding brick crisis in Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the position of availability of bricks; and

(c) what action has been taken to ease the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The scarcity of slack coal, along with other factors, has given rise to shortage of supply of bricks in the Capital. The prices of bricks have also gone up from about Rs. 35 per thousand in October-November, 1960 to Rs. 45 per thousand in April, 1961.

(c) Steps have been taken to bring more slack coal into Delhi and also to tighten up the distribution control of slack coal so that the brick kilns which are actually working and are in genuine need of slack coal get allotment as the supply position improves.

Writ petitions by Government Employees in Kerala

4549. Shri V. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions filed by the Kerala State Government employees in the High Court for their seniority and promotions under the State Reorganisation Act since 1956 to March, 1961; and

(b) how many of them have been decided and how many are pending for decision at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मंत्रियों आदि को भत्ता

४५५०. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह कार्य मंत्री १३ अप्रैल, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३२५२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन मंत्रियों, राज्य-मंत्रियों, उपमंत्रियों और सभा-सचिवों को १९५९-६० में कितना-कितना भत्ता वेतन के अतिरिक्त दिया गया; और

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के व्यय को कम करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबंध संख्या ७६]

(ख) कोई योजना बनाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि व्यय को कम से कम कर दिया गया है ।

फार्मों का हिन्दी में छापा जाना

४५५१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री अमरराज सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न कार्यालयों के जिन फार्मों का नियमों अथवा नियम संहिताओं के साथ हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है क्या उनको हिन्दी में छपवाने का कोई निश्चित टाइम-टेबल बना लिया गया है और क्या उस टाइमटेबल के सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्ट आदेश सभी मंत्रालयों को दे दिये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार): यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि १९६३ तक सभी महत्वपूर्ण नियमों तथा संहिताओं का हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार हो जाये । इन नियमों तथा संहिताओं का जैसे-जैसे हिन्दी अनुवाद तैयार होगा, वैसे ही इनमें विहित फार्मों को हिन्दी में छपाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राज्य बैंक की शाखायें

४५५२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले के किन-किन स्थानों पर भारत के राज्य बैंक की शाखायें खुली हुई थीं;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष अलग-अलग किन-किन स्थानों पर उस बैंक की नई शाखायें खोली गईं; और

(ग) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान वहां के और किन-किन स्थानों पर उस बैंक की शाखायें खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है अथवा विचार किया जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) पहली जुलाई १९५५ को, जब भारतीय राज्य बैंक (स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया) अस्तित्व में आया, उत्तर प्रदेश में इसकी ४२ शाखाएं थीं। इन स्थानों की जिलेवार सूची पटल पर रखी जाती है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबंध संख्या ७७]

(ख) पहली जुलाई, १९५५ से ३० जून, १९६० तक भारतीय राज्य बैंक ने नीचे लिखे अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में ६० शाखाएं खोलीं :

अवधि	शाखाओं की संख्या
१-७-१९५५ से ३०-६-१९५६ तक	३
१-७-१९५६ से ३०-६-१९५७ तक	४
१-७-१९५७ से ३०-६-१९५८ तक	१४
१-७-१९५८ से ३०-६-१९५९ तक	१३
१-७-१९५९ से ३०-६-१९६० तक	२६
	६०

इन स्थानों की सूची पटल पर रखी जाती है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबंध संख्या ७८]

(ग) अगले पांच साल के लिए शाखा-विस्तार-कार्यक्रम के प्रश्न पर भारतीय राज्य बैंक द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

Cases of Defalcation of Money in Tinsong, Manipur

4553. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Subordinate Judge's Court in Manipur has observed in its judgment that the story of defalcation of money at Tinsong in Thanlon sub-division is a fiction and all the accused in the case have been acquitted; and

(b) if so, whether any further action was taken on the matter for finding out the real culprit?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

Implementation of Pay Commission's Recommendations

4554. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay commission's recommendation in regard to Union Territories has been implemented;

(b) the additional annual expenditure for Manipur and Tripura as a result of the increase in pay and allowances of the Government employees;

(c) whether the pay scales in Tripura and Manipur conform to the pay scales obtaining in West Bengal and Assam respectively for equivalent posts according to the Government decision; and

(d) if so, whether the latest revision of pay scales apart from consolidation of the dearness allowances was taken into consideration in relation to Manipur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Class III employees of Survey of India

4555. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of class III employees of the Hathibarkala Litho Office, Photo Zinco Office, Dehra Dun and Photo Litho Office, Calcutta, Survey of India separately promoted from Grade V to Grade IV during the period from 1955 to 1960;

(b) the total number of Grade IV employees (Class III) of the said offices promoted to Grade II, separately, during the period from 1955 to 1960;

(c) the total number of Grade III employees of the said offices promoted to Division I separately during the period from 1955 to 1960; and

(e) the total number of Class III employees of the said offices promoted to Selection Grade, separately during the period from 1955 to 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (e). The labour and trouble involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results.

Semi-Skilled Technical Labourers in Survey of India

4556. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Technical Labourers engaged in Hathibarkala Litho Office and Photo Zinco Office, Dehra Dun and Photo Litho Office, Calcutta, of Survey of India promoted to semi-skilled grade from 1955 to 1960;

(b) whether there exist any criteria for promotion of unskilled technical labourer to semi-skilled grade; and

(c) what action has been taken to provide revised scales of pay for the technical labourer-semi-skilled?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी में शीघ्रलिपि में प्रशिक्षण

४५५७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जो व्यक्ति गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित कक्षाओं में हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपि का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुके हैं क्या उनकी नियुक्ति ऐसे अधिकारियों के साथ की जाती है जो हिन्दी जानते हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है कि अन्य अधिकारी जो हिन्दी में काम कर सकते हैं इन शीघ्रलिपिकों से हिन्दी का काम ले सकें ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर नकारात्मक हों, तो इन शीघ्रलिपिकों का हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपि अभ्यास बनाये रखने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के अन्तर्गत न आने वाले सरकारी कार्यालयों के कर्मचारी भी हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपि का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो ऐसे शिक्षार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपि

का पहला कोर्स जुलाई, १९६१ में समाप्त होगा। हिन्दी कार्य में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं के यथोचित उपयोग के लिये आदेश पहले से ही जारी कर दिये गये है।

(घ) जी, हां।

(च) २१८।

Ex-Servicemen Association, Kapurthala

4558. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Ex-Servicemen Association, Kapurthala, (Punjab) regarding increase in their present pensions;

(b) if so, the contents of the representation; and

(c) action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes Sir, in April 1961.

(b) The Ex-Servicemen's Association, Kapurthala (Punjab), have stated that pensions of civilian personnel of the States have been increased whereas a similar increase has not been allowed to Military pensioners of the former State Forces. In view of the recent orders enhancing the rates of temporary increases in pension of Indian Army pensioners with effect from 1st April 1958, the Association have requested that arrangements may be made for the increase of pensions of Military personnel of State Forces with effect from the same date.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Naval Dry Dock

4559. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the **Minister of Defence be pleased to state:**

(a) whether a new Naval Dry Dock is proposed to be commissioned in Bombay shortly; and

(b) if so, what will be its dimensions and its location?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cruiser Graving Dock is situated within the area of the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, and its principal dimensions are as follows:—

Maximum length——685 ft.

Width at entrance—100 ft.

Depth below ground level 50 ft 6 inches.

Benzyl Chloride

4560. **Shri P C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new process has been developed at the Regional Research Laborartory, Hyderabad recently for the preparation of Benzyl Chloride;

(b) if so, what are the advantages of this process over the previous processes; and

(c) what steps are being taken to adopt this process in the large scale manufacture of Benzyl Chloride?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The advantages are

(i) decomposition and polymerisation are avoided;

(ii) higher yields of purer product are obtained.

(c) The National Research Development Corporation of India is negotiating the lease of this process with some industrial firms with a view to large scale production.

Gauhati Oil Refinery

4561. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of a recent review it has been found that the Gauhati Oil refinery will cost 72 per cent. more than original estimate; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the increase in the estimate?

The Minister of Mines and oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The original estimate of Rs. 10·5 crores represented an order of magnitude for the investment involved for the Nunmati Refinery without reference to the condition of the site for the location of the refinery and also without reference to the ancillary facilities required. The revised estimates have taken these factors into consideration. The increase in costs is due to:—

(i) the seismic conditions requiring the site to be strengthened;

(ii) the cost of land, township, fresh water and electricity supplies;

(iii) the special arrangements that had to be made for effluent discharge consistent with the advice of Public Health authorities;

(iv) increased freight charges for the transport of equipment materials from Rumania to the site;

(v) need for certain additional equipment over and above those agreed for import from Rumania on account of a change in alignment of refinery; and

(vi) working capital.

Allotment and Procurement of C.I. Sheets etc. to Assam

4562. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel Mines an Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the demands, allotments and actual procurement of C. I. sheets and other iron materials during each of the years from 1957-58 made for catering to the needs of the Assam region;

(b) the up-to-date outstanding position of C. I. sheets and other iron-materials under different quotas made during the said period against indents planned and unplanned;

(c) whether procurement position has been degenerating leaving considerable stores outstanding; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

[In tons]

(i)	Demand	Allotment
1957-58	42,954	9,763

	G. Sheets	Other categories	G. Sheets	Other categories
1958-59	26,604	20,483	6,938	7,689
1959-60	40,988	28,161	20,368	28,297
1960-61	52,160	49,027	22,037	41,592

N. B. Category-wise demand & allotment for 1957-58 are not available. Allotment by categories started from 1958-59.

(ii) Category-wise despatch figures prior to 1960-61 have not been maintained. The total despatches of steel of various categories during the years 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 are 8008, 4520, 7762 and 15,469 tons respectively. Total despatch of Sheets is 6121 tons from April, 1960 to February, 1961. This figure includes despatches against current and outstanding orders but excludes despatches from Controlled Stockists in other States.

(b) These figures are not available

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Investment in India

4536. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign investment in India as on the 31st March, 1961; and

(b) the rise over the last year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The provisional figures of foreign investments in India in the private sector as at the end of 1959 are Rs. 611 crores. Information about foreign investments as on the 31st March, 1961 is not yet available.

(b) Does not arise.

Military Estate, Agra

4564. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leases of lands belonging to the Military Estate at Agra, on which residential houses have been built by lease-holders have not been renewed by Government for over ten years with the result that the house-owners are in a state of suspense;

(b) if so, the resoans thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to renew the leases of land of Military Estate at Agra; and

(d) if so, when and for what period?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d): Certain leases of lands for residential purposes in Agra Cantonment which have expired are pending renewal but none for over 10 years. Some of these which expired recently contain specific provisions for their renewal at the option of the leases with regard to the others, their leases will be considered on the merits of each case, the conditions in the original lease and the exiegencies of the public interest.

Ancient Indian Works on Philosophy Etc.

4565. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of original ancient Indian works on philosophy, astronomy, mechanics and Ayurveda and Yoga which are available in India; and

(b) with which institutions they are available?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b): An immense number of such works are scattered among many institutions in the country, but the exact figures are not available and cannot be collected without an expenditure of time and energy that would not be commensurate with the results.

हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर

४५६६. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में काम करने वाले हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के साथ उनकी सेवायें स्थायी करने तथा उनकी पदोन्नति की दृष्टि से वैसा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता जैसा अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफरों के साथ किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक कितने हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवायें स्थायी की गई हैं और कितनों को पदोन्नति दी गई है ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर भी केन्द्रीय सचिवालय स्टेनोग्राफर सेवा योजना के अन्दर हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (च). केन्द्रीय सचिवालय स्टेनोग्राफर सेवा का निर्माण मंत्रालयों की अंग्रेजी स्टेनोग्राफर संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये किया गया था। तत्पश्चात् विभिन्न मंत्रालयों विभागो में हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों के कुछ अस्थायी पद निर्माण किये गये। इन पदों की भरती एतदर्थ की गई थी। ये केन्द्रीय सचिवालय स्टेनोग्राफर सेवा मे सम्मिलित नहीं किये गये, क्योंकि इन पदों के लिये निर्धारित योग्यतायें उस सेवा के लिये निर्धारित योग्यताओं से भिन्न थी। अतः इन पदों में हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों का स्थायीकरण तथा पद-वृद्धि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय स्टेनोग्राफर सेवा के समान नहीं होते। अभी तक कोई भी हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर स्थायी नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि इन पदों में से एक भी स्थायी नहीं है। हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की भावी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय स्टेनोग्राफर सेवा के सदस्यों को हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफी में प्रशिक्षण देकर, करने का विचार है।

'Passi' Community of Andhra Pradesh

4567. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for inclusion of 'Passi' Community residing in Khammam District, Andhra Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva:) (a) and (b): Yes. The general question of the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is engaging the attention of Government. No separate decision in respect of the Passi Community alone can be taken at this stage.

Deogarh High School in Orissa

4568. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to raise Deogarh High School into a Science College as per the demand of the public of Deogarh Sub-Division of Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration.

Kyanite Ores.

4569. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines** and **Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kyanite ores have been found in Bonai Sub-Division of Sundergarh District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the commercial value of this new find?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D Malaviya): (a) Occurrences of Kyanite have been recorded on the lower flanks of the hill range south and south-west of Kasara, north of Darlansara, East South-East of Pithachora and around Sulgura in Bonai sub-division of Sundergarh district, Orissa.

(b) None of the occurrences are of any economic significance.

Advivasis and Scheduled Castes in Orissa Government Service

4570. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the percentage of Adivasis and Scheduled Castes in Government service of Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) The information is being collected from

the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Memorial to Poet Surdas.

4571. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Surdas Smarak Samiti, Sihi (Gurgaon) has approached the Central Government for a grant for the construction of a suitable memorial to the famous poet; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore

4572. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for construction of quarters at Narikal Baghan, Cossipore for workers of Gun and Steel Factory, Cossipore has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No factory land is available at Cossipore for construction and so any plan for building quarters for workmen there would involve acquisition of land at exhorbitant cost. This proposal therefore, needs detailed examination in relation to the feasibility of any alternative proposal for housing the workers near the factory.

Children's Delinquency in Delhi

4573. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether children's delinquency cases are on the increase in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to cope with children's delinquency cases in Delhi in jails and out side?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Such cases are not on the increase. The Delhi Administration have however established Children's Homes and Remand Homes for boys and girls. A proposal to start a Juvenile Aid Bureau is also under examination.

Garden Around Gol Ghumat, Bijapur

4575. { Shri Sugandhi: / Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to develop the garden around the Gol Ghumat in Bijapur City;

(b) how much has been spent during 1960-61;

(c) the amount spent on tours to bring plants and saplings from various places during the year;

(d) whether it is a fact that mostly the above plants have been brought from Agra instead of Bangalore nurseries;

(e) the expenditure incurred on the cost of plants and saplings,

(f) whether any water scarcity is being felt now-a-days for watering the saplings; and

(g) if so, what alternate arrangements are being made?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 63,480 during 1960-61.

(b) Rs. 30,782.

(c) About Rs. 800.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Rs. 340 and Rs. 25 respectively.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Preliminary survey has been made and a plan to have permanent water arrangement for gardening is under preparation.

Forest Near Begam Talab Near Bijapur

4576. { **Shri Sugandhi:** / **Shri Agadi:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was large forest area in the silted portion of the old Begam Talab near Bijapur city;

(b) the number of trees cut down and sold during the last three years in the Begum Talab area of Bijapur City;

(c) if so, by whose authority; and

(d) amounts realised annually since 1958-59 to date?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No standing trees were cut. The dead and fallen trees or branches were sold by auction.

(c) Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, South-western Circle, Aurangabad.

(d) 1958-59 Rs. 310·00

1959-60 Rs. 168·00

1960-61 not available so far.

Giridih Coal Mine

4577. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining has been or is shortly to be resumed in the deep pit mine of the National Coal Development Corporation Colliery at Giridih;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) what will be the production from here?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Mining in this Pit has not yet been resumed but it is expected that production would commence within a few weeks.

(c) This Pit, when in full production, will produce about 6,000 tons of coal per month.

505 Army Base Workshop

4578. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dismissed employees of 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantonment have not so far been paid their subsistence allowance for January, 1961 and the arrears of revised pay scale; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The payment of subsistence allowance to the three individuals concerned for the periods in January 1961 up-to the dates of their dimissal is held up for want of clearance certificates from them regarding the repayment of outstanding dues and return of stores.

As regards arrears of revised pay scales, it is understood that the payment of arrears has been held up by the audit authorities pending clarification of certain points. General orders have been issued by the Government on 4th April 1961 clarifying the position and also giving two months' time to exercise their option to those persons who had relinquished service between 1st July 1959 and 15th September 1960 but had not exercised their option so far. It is hoped that the matter will be settled by the audit authorities shortly.

Development of Sindhi Language

4579. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sindhi citizens of India have made representations to the Commissioner on Linguistic Minorities that Sindhi children are not taught through the medium of their mother tongue at any stage of their school education;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government for the development of Sindhi language?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Some representations of a general character were received from various Sindhi Associations. Facilities for instruction through the Sindhi medium have been provided at the primary stage in all States where there are a sufficient number of Sindhi speaking pupils. The Linguistic Minorities Commissioner has taken up with the concerned State Governments the complaints regarding provision of inadequate facilities of instruction in Sindhi in Secondary Schools.

(c) Under the scheme for the development of modern Indian languages, Government have given grants for the development of Sindhi language also.

Quarters for Border Troops

4580. Shrimati Manjula Devi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether living quarters for troops and army personnel stationed in border areas have been constructed; and

(b) whether army personnel stationed for long period in remote areas of Ladakh and NEFA of Indo-China border have housing facilities for their families to live with them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Living quarters have been constructed or are under construction in various places. In other places, construction of living quarters, wherever necessary, is being taken in hand progressively.

(b) No, Sir. Only single accommodation is provided in these areas.

Disappearance of Revenue Records in Delhi

4581. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of worongful and alleged detention and disappearance of revenue (recovery) records between 1952 and 1959 by the Collector, Delhi came to the notice of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi in February 1959; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No such case is in the knowledge of the Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था में वेतन-क्रम

४५८२. श्री काशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत वेतन-क्रमों को केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था में किस तिथि से लागू करने पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : भारत सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है ।

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था का प्रयोगात्मक बुनियादी स्कूल

४५८३. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था के प्रयोगात्मक

बुनियादी स्कूल में अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने पर क्या शोधकार्य किया गया और उस पर छात्रवृत्ति अथवा अन्य रूप में कितना रुपया व्यय किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : कुछ भी नहीं सिवाय इसके कि एक पी० एच० डी० का विद्यार्थी दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की सम्मति से इस विषय पर अनुसंधान कर रहा था। उसे २ वर्ष तक २०० रु० प्रति मास छात्रवृत्ति दी गई थी। दो वर्ष हुये उसकी छात्रवृत्ति की अवधि समाप्त हो गई।

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था में अनुसंधान-कार्य

४५८४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था में भारतीय शिक्षा दर्शन के क्षेत्र में भी कोई शोधकार्य किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): तीन एम० एड० विद्यार्थियों ने इस विषय पर काम किया है और अब एक पी० एच० डी० का विद्यार्थी इस विषय पर काम कर रहा है।

केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था

४५८५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा संस्था में कितने ईसाई धर्मप्रचारकों ने प्रवेश के लिये आवेदन किया ;

(ख) उन में से कितनों का चुनाव हुआ; और

(ग) उन में से कितनों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि दाखिले के प्रार्थना पत्रों में सम्बन्धित अभिलेख दाखिला चाहने वालों की जाति और व्यवसाय को ध्यान में रख कर नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख) ४.

(ग) ४.

Building for Indian Audit Education Association

4586. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new building for Indian Adult Education Association has been built in the capital;

(b) if so at what cost; and

(c) what are the salient features of the building?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approved estimated cost is Rs. 4,51,285. The actual cost will be known only after the contractors furnish their final bills to the Association.

(c) a statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 79].

Ban on Animal-Driven Vehicles on Delhi Roads

4587. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban has been imposed in Delhi over the animal-driven vehicles being plied in the peak hours of the day on main roads of Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme;

(c) whether there has been a collective defiance of the ban; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Yes, on certain roads in Delhi as indicated in the two orders of the District Magistrate, Delhi, copies of which are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 80].

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Scarcity of Currency on Indo-Nepal Border

4589. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether one and two-rupee notes and small coins in the Indo-Nepal border town of Bairagnia (Bihar) have of late been scarce; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No complaint on the matter has come to the Government of India. Reports have, however, been called for from the State Government and the Reserve Bank of India.

Quasi-Permanent L.D.Cs. in A.F.H.Q.

4590. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Quasi-Permanent LDCs were transfered to Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi from other Defence Installations during the period 1954—1958; and

(b) if so, whether their Quasi-Permanent status has been cancelled by the Armed Forces Headquarters Administration when they joined it;

(c) whether Ministry of Law has been consulted in this matter; and

(d) if so, what was their opinion?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The transfers were made in consequence of the personnel becoming surplus and after acceptance of the new appointment by the persons concerned, who were in the alternative to be discharged.

(b) No order expressly cancelling the quasi-permanent status was made in any case but it has been decided that the previous quasi-permanent status was lost on the date on which the person concerned was struck off the strength of the lower formations in which he was serving. Such persons however are considered for quasi-permanency in the Armed Forces Headquarters with effect from the 1st July following their date of appointment in these Headquarters. For this purpose they are given the benefit of their previous service in the lower formations as admissible under the rules.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Welfare Officers in Ministry of Defence

4591. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the qualifications prescribed for the posts of Welfare Officers in Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces Headquarters; New Delhi;

(b) whether the present incumbents possess those qualifications; and

(c) if not, when do the Government propose to replace them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The posts of Welfare Officers in the Ministry of Defence/Armed Forces Headquarters are tenable by officers of the rank of Under Secretary/Civilian Staff Officer (Grade I). The selected officers draw pay in their respective grades, no extra emoluments being admissible. The work of the Welfare Officer requires that he should be conversant with general administrative problems and that he should possess an aptitude for welfare work. Although no qualifications have been prescribed as such, in making appointments, the above considerations are kept in view.

Political Sufferers in Government Service

4592. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state what are the concessions

prescribed by the Central Government for the political sufferers for entry into Central Government Service and for promotions thereafter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Where the prescribed conditions regarding qualifications are strictly fulfilled, and any other considerations affecting the assessment of merits of candidates are equal, participation in the national movements is regarded as an additional qualification for purposes of entry into public service, and preference is accorded to candidates who have made sacrifices in the cause of the country's independence. As for promotions, the cases of political sufferers are examined sympathetically, keeping in view the sufferings undergone by them in the national movements.

Free Education in Delhi

4594. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3640 on the 21st April, 1961 and state:

(a) when the decision to impart free education in Government schools of Delhi and New Delhi upto middle standard was taken;

(b) the details of the decision; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) On 17th April, 1961.

(b) and (c). No tuition fee should be charged in Classes VI to VIII in all Government and Government aided schools in Delhi, with effect from the school session commencing from 1st May, 1961. (Education is already free upto class V).

सेना मख्यालय के अनुवादकों के वेतन-क्रम

४५९५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर स्वीकार किये गये संशोधित वेतनक्रम सेना मुख्यालय में काम करने वाले हिन्दी अनुवादकों पर लागू नहीं किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रतिरक्षा-मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार में काम करने वाले अनुवादकों के लिए, वेतन आयोग ने कोई अलग संशोधित वेतन क्रम मुकर्रर नहीं किए। तदपि वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, प्रतिरक्षा संगठन के वेतन-क्रमों में, आम संशोधन के अंग स्वरूप, सैनिक मुख्यालयों के अनुवादकों के लिए, सितम्बर १९६० से संशोधित वेतन-क्रम स्वीकार किए गए हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Bokaro Steel Plant

4596. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an indication about willingness for collaboration from U.S.A. in the building of the fourth Steel Plant in Public Sector at Bokaro;

(b) if so, whether American Government has been approached in the matter; and

(c) in what way and to what extent foreign collaboration is required for the project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There has not yet been any indication of the type.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project requires foreign assistance mainly for financing the exchange cost of machinery and equipment to be imported.

Sahitya Akademi

4597. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Sugandhi:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3480 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) how many books written by members of the Executive Board and the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi were recommended for translation into other Indian languages since inception and remuneration paid to each of such members;

(b) how many office-bearers of the Sahitya Akademi were entrusted with the translation work and what is the remuneration paid to them since inception year-wise;

(c) whether any books for printing were given to presses in the Mysore State and Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, to how many presses and charges paid to them?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a).

Sl. No.	Name of the book and original language	Author	Member of Executive Board/General Council	Royalty paid 1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Banbhatt Ki Atma katha (Hindi)	Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi	Executive Board	176·32	98·24	69·44
2.	Kerala Simham (Malyalam Novel)	Sardar K. M. Panikkar	General Council	133·98	11·55	7·56
3.	Matir Manish (Oriya Novel)	Shri Kalindicharan Panigrahi.	Executive Board	336·42	213·97	9·45

(b) Two. No remuneration was paid.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The following charges were paid:

Name of the Press	*Amount paid* Rs.
1. M/s. B. B. D. Power Press, Bangalore (Mysore State)	5,766·69
2. M/s. Triveni Press, Masulipattam, (Andhra Pradesh)	2,883·94

Kannada Book—"Marali Mannige"

4598. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Sugandhi:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether translations of the Kannada book, "Marali Mannige" by Sri Karant, in Telugu and other Indian languages have been published; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is stated that the Telugu translation is awaiting approval of the Advisory Board and the Tamil translation is not yet ready.

Suspension of Officers in the Department of Mines and Fuel

4599. Shri Sugandhi: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any officers of the Department of Mines and Fuel have been suspended during 1960 from services on charges of corruption;

(b) if so, the particulars of the charges; and

(c) the stage of the investigation and when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir; one officer was suspended in the calendar year 1960.

(b) and (c). The charge against him was that he attempted to obtain illegal gratification from the representative of a firm while dealing with his case in the discharge of his official duties. The disciplinary inquiry is being held by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The officer concerned has been served with a show-cause notice as to why he should not be dismissed from service. The case is expected to be decided within the next three months.

Revival of the Indian Educational Service

4600. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to revive the Indian Educational Service to improve the educational system in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Novel "Night Runners of Bengal"

4601. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism published in an English News Magazine "Thunder" against John Master's novel, "Night Runners of Bengal";

(b) whether it is also a fact that the "Night Runners of Bengal" has been written against Rani of Jhansi and fighters of freedom in 1857 where their characters have been maliciously pulled down; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to prescribe this book?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) I have seen the report in question.

(b) and (c). The book is being examined.

Maintenance of Monuments in Madras

4602. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been set apart for the protection of Centrally-protected ancient monuments;

(b) if so, how much has been set apart for State of Madras for the year 1961-62; and

(c) whether this amount is proposed to be increased in view of larger number of such monuments and temples?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Funds for the maintenance of monuments are not made State-wise but Circle-wise. Rs. 4,60,000 has been made for Southern Circle Madras, which includes monuments in Madras State, Kerala and a few in Mysore State.

(c) Funds will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the monuments.

Funds Provided to State for Republic Day Parade

4603. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are provided by the Central Government to the various State Governments for the Republic Day parade;

(b) if so, how much has been allotted for Republic Day 1961; and

(c) what is the break-up for the various States?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Credit Control on Sugar Industry

4604. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank is likely to relax the selective credit control on the sugar industry and margin in respect of sugar advances may be reduced;

(b) if so, to what extent reduction will be made; and

(c) since when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). With effect from the 21st April, 1961, the Reserve Bank of India has withdrawn the restrictions imposed by it in respect of bank advances against sugar.

Prisoners in Manipur

4605. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six persons were sentenced to four years' R.I. each under section 307 of the I.P.C. by the District and Sessions Judge of Manipur on the 28th March, 1961 in connection with the last agitation for establishment of responsible Government in Manipur;

(b) whether representations have been made to Government for release of these prisoners; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on the representation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. After careful consideration of all the circumstances, the unexpired portions of the sentences of four persons were remitted and they were released on 17th April, 1961. The other two persons are undergoing the sentence.

केन्द्रीय एजेंसी

४६०६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय एजेंसी के कृत्य तथा कर्त्तव्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस एजेंसी के साथ कौन-कौन सी राज्य सरकारें सहयोग कर रही हैं और यह सहयोग किस प्रकार दिया जाता है ;

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं कि अन्य राज्य विशेषकर पश्चिमी बंगाल इसे सहयोग नहीं देते ;

(घ) इस एजेन्सी ने विशेष कर १९५८–५९, १९५९–६० और १९६०–६१ में विभिन्न राज्यों के कितने मुकदमे निबटाये ;

(ङ) इन मुकदमों के लिये गत दो वर्षों में पारिश्रमिक अथवा फीस के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(च) विभिन्न श्रेणी के मुकदमों के लिये राज्यों से किस दर से फीस अथवा पारिश्रमिक वसूल किया गया ;

(छ) एजेन्सी में स्थायी रूप से काम करने वाले कितने पदाधिकारी हैं और उनके वेतन अथवा फीस आदि क्या हैं ;

(ज) तालिका में कितने अधिवक्ता हैं और उनके पारिश्रमिक अथवा फीस की दर, मुकदमेवार अथवा अन्यथा, क्या है ;

(झ) प्रत्येक राज्य अथवा उच्च न्यायालय में ऐसे मुकदमों को निबटाने के लिये कितने अधिवक्ता अथवा अन्य व्यक्ति हैं ; और

(ञ) क्या इस एजेंसी के कारण उच्चतम न्यायालय में एक स्वतंत्र विधिजीवि परिषद् के निर्माण और विकास में कोई बाधा नहीं पड़ती ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरतसीस) : (क) विधि मंत्रालय का केन्द्रीय एजेन्सी

सेक्शन राज्य सरकारों से मशविरा करके भारत के संविधान के प्रारम्भ होने पर इस दृष्टि से स्थापित किया गया था कि उच्चतम न्यायालय में होने वाले जिन मामलों से भारत सरकार और वे राज्य सरकारें, जो इस स्कीम में शामिल हुई हैं, सम्बद्ध हैं उन सब मामलों में यह सेक्शन पैरवी करे। अभी इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के तीन पूर्णकालिक पदाधिकारी हैं। ये उच्चतम न्यायालय के एडवोकेट आनरिकार्ड हैं और उनकी सहायता के लिये थोड़े से कर्मचारी हैं। समय समय पर अनेक राज्यों ने इस योजना में भाग लिया है। इस सेक्शन के पदाधिकारी उच्चतम न्यायालय में भारत सरकार और इस योजना में शामिल होने वाली राज्य सरकारों के सभी मुकदमों का कार्यभार साधारणतः सम्भालते हैं, भारत संघ और इस योजना में सम्मिलित होने वाली राज्य सरकारों के एडवोकेट आनरिकार्ड के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, उनके अल्प महत्व वाले विविध मुकदमों में पैरवी करते हैं और भारत सरकार तथा इस योजना में सम्मिलित होने वाली राज्य सरकारों ने कौन्सलों की जो तालिका इस प्रयोजन के लिये बनाई है मुकदमे की सब बातें उन्हें बताते हैं। उच्चतम न्यायालय में ऐसे जो मामले हों जिन में भारत सरकार और इस योजना में सम्मिलित होने वाली सरकारें पक्षकार तो नहीं हैं लेकिन उनका हस्तक्षेप आवश्यक है, उन सब मामलों की सूचना भी ये भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों को देते रहते हैं।

(ख) फिलहाल इस योजना में आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा जम्मू और कश्मीर के राज्य सम्मिलित हुए हैं। बिहार राज्य अपने कुछ मुकदमों में अपनी ओर से एडवोकेट के रूप में काम करने के लिये अन्य एडवोकेटों को भी नियोजित करता है। अन्य राज्य सरकारों, द्वारा जो यद्यपि इस योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं हैं, स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टब्लिशमेंट द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले फौजदारी मुकदमों में भी इस सेक्शन के पदाधिकारी एडवोकेट आनरिकार्ड के रूप मे नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें अपने मुकदमों में इस सेक्शन के पदाधिकारियों को हिदायतें देती हैं और उन सरकारों ने ऐसे एडवोकेटों की तालिकाएं तैयार कर रखी हैं जो आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मुकदमें में बहैसियत एडवोकेट काम करने के लिये लगाये जाते हैं। यह सेक्शन लाभर्जन के उद्देश्य से नहीं चलाया जा रहा है और जो खर्चा आता है उसे आपस में बांट लेने की व्यवस्था है। इस योजना में सम्मिलित होने वाली राज्य सरकारें इस सेक्शन पर होने वाले खर्चों में अपना हिस्सा प्रत्यक वर्ष की समाप्ति पर उस हिसाब से देती है जो इस सेक्शन द्वारा किये गये मुकदमों की संख्या और स्वरूप के आधार पर तय पाया गया है।

(ग) कोई भी राज्य सरकार इस योजना में सम्मिलित होने के लिये बाध्य नहीं है और उनमें से कुछ ने अपने अलग प्रबन्ध करना ठीक समझा है। १९५७ में हुए विधि मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में, पश्चिमी बंगाल के तत्कालीन विधि मंत्री ने कहा था कि उन्होंने जो प्रबन्ध किये हैं वे सस्ते और कारगर हैं। जो अन्य राज्य सरकारें इस योजना में सम्मिलित नहीं हुई हैं, उन्होंने ऐसा न करने के कोई कारण नहीं बताये हैं।

(घ) वर्ष १९५८, १९५९ और १९६० का विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८१]

(ङ) १९५९ और १९६० में इस सेक्शन पर हुआ कुल व्यय और इस योजना में सम्मिलित होने वाले राज्यों ने इस व्यय में जो अपना कुल हिस्सा दिया है वह इस प्रकार है:—

वर्ष	कुल व्यय	कुल अंशदान
	रु०	रु०
१९५९	१,२६,१७६.९४	७४,१९३.७
१९६०	१,३०,८६०.४३	७१,१७३.२९

(ऊपर लिखे आंकड़ों में हिस्सा लेने वाली सरकारों द्वारा पैरवी के लिये नियोजित एडवोकेटों की फीसें और उन द्वारा कोर्ट फीस के सम्बन्ध में किये गये व्यय सम्मिलित नहीं हैं)

(च) हिस्सा लेने वाली सरकारों द्वारा किये जाने वाले अंशदान उनके मुकदमों की संख्याओं और स्वरूप के अनुसार तय किये जाते हैं । हिस्सा लेने वाली सरकारों के जो मुकदमें होते हैं उन बाबत लगने वाले खर्चों का हिसाब पहले नीचे लिखे अनुमानित आधार पर लगाया जाता है :—

	रु०
सिविल अपील	५००
क्रिमिनल अपील	५००
रिट पिटीशन	२५०
स्पेशल लीव पिटीशन फाइल करना	१५०
स्पेशल लीव पिटीशन में विरोध करना	१००
विविध	५०

इसके पश्चात् इस उपविभाग के समस्त व्यय जिसमें पदाधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के वेतन, स्टेशनरी, लाइब्रेरी और टेलीफोनों का खर्च और डाक शुल्क, यात्रा भत्ता आदि जैसे अन्य प्रासंगिक खर्च शामिल हैं, भारत सरकार और हिस्सा लेने वाले राज्यों के बीच उस खर्च के अनुपात में बांट लिये जाते हैं जो कि ऊपर लिखे हिसाब में उन मुकदमों के लिये उन्हें अपनी अपनी ओर से देना है ।

(छ) एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २]

(ज) एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८३]

(झ) भाग (ज) के विवरण में प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार की तालिका में अधिवक्ताओं की संख्या दी गई है । केन्द्रीय एजेन्सी सेक्शन उच्च न्यायालय में होने वाले मामलों में कार्यवाही नहीं करता ।

(ञ) जी, नहीं ।

Education of Fishermen

4606-A. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what central assistance, if any, has been given since 1951 for promoting education among the fishermen of India; and

(b) how the literacy among the fishermen of India is compared to other occupational groups like industrial workers and agricultural labour?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) There are no special schemes for which Central assistance has been given for the promotion of education among fishermen. In cases where the fishermen belong to the "Backward Classes", educational schemes for their benefit get the special assistance which the Government of India give for the welfare of "Backward Classes".

(b) The data is not available.

Kalinga Industries Ltd.

4606-B. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government have entered into a tripartite agreement with the Indian Overseas Bank Ltd. and Kalinga Industries Ltd. standing guarantee for loans to be advanced by the former to the latter and if so, the total amount of loans taken by Kalinga Industries Ltd.; and

(b) whether it is a term of the tripartite agreement that any item of expenditure over Rs. 5,000 to be

incurred by the Kalinga Industries Ltd. would be done with the prior approval of the Director of Industries, Government of Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. The State Government have only stood guarantee for a debanture loan of Rs. 25 lakhs for the establishment by the Company of a Low Shaft Furnace Plant for manufacture of pig iron at Barbil, in the district of Keonjhar, Orissa. The Company has already taken this amount from the Bank.

(b) No. However clause 13 of the agreement executed under the provisions of the Orissa State Aid to Industries Rules by the Company in favour of the State Government in May 1958 in connection with the guarantee, provides that the following acts by the Company shall be subject to the prior concurrence of the Director of Industries; Orissa:

(a) all appointments carrying a salary of over Rs. 500 per month;

(b) all contingent and capital expenditure costing over Rs. 5,000 in any single item; and

(c) any financial commitment or contract over Rs. 5,000.

12.17 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: MISSING IAF DAKOTA AIRCRAFT

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Yesterday, I informed the House that an Air Force Dakota which had taken off from Agra on the 1st of May on a supply-dropping mission, had been reported missing.

A message was received last night or rather during the early hours of this morning, from military sources, which originated from some of the survivors, that they had found their way to the police post about 20 miles from Joshi Math.

The Dakota, it will be racalled, had taken off from Agra, on a supply-dropping mission on the 1st May, 1961. There were four aircrew and five ejection crew on board. Intensive air and ground search operations had been in force since the aircraft was overdue. A total of 28 air-search sorties were carried out till the evening of 3rd May. The Army and civil authorities joined with the Air Force in this search.

Arrangements for the air evacuation of the four survivors and for bringing them to Delhi are in hand. Pending confirmation of the report received and further news, the next-of-kin have been informed that the aircrew and ejection crew are still considered as missing, because there is no definite information about them. A court of enquiry is being ordered.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know in what condition these four persons are? May I also know whether their names have ascertained? What is the position about the other five persons? Have they been traced?

Shri Krishna Menon: The persons missing are 2 of the aircrew and three of the ejection crew. The persons who have survived are a captain, the co-pilot and two other ranks.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am told that this aircraft lost contact within four minutes of its taking off from Agra. What was done when this aircraft lost contact? I feel that if some action had been taken to seach it, after those four minutes, when it had lost contact, perhaps it might not have been lost or missed or it might not have crashed.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have no such information. Even if I had, as the court of inquiry is there, these are all relevant matters for it to inquiry into.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has this come to the notice of the Defence Minister or not, that at 6.43 the aircraft took off from Agra and it lost contact at 6.47?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Defence Minister is not aware of it. Whatever might have happened will be taken notice of by the Court of Inquiry, and we will have that report.

12.22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED SETTING ON FIRE OF HOUSES OF SCHEDULED CASTE PEOPLE IN A VILLAGE IN U.P.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The alleged setting on fire of 80 houses of Scheduled Caste people of Daula Raghubir Dayal village in Bareilly District, Uttar Pradesh, by Thakurs.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): "The alleged setting on fire of 80 houses of Scheduled Caste people of Daula Raghubir Dayal village in Bareilly District Uttar Pradesh by Thakurs."

In the recent Gram Panchayat elections in the Daula Raghubir Dayal village in Bareilly district, the Thakurs were defeated as, it is reported, they were not supported by the Jatavas, who are members of the Scheduled Castes. Two of these Thakurs, Jhandu Singh and Chander Singh turned enemies of one Chokhey Jatava, and are alleged to have set fire to his house on the 25th February, 1961. The flames of this fire spread fast due to strong wind and caused damage to about 68 houses. The loss as a result of this fire is estimated at Rs. 30,000. No human life was lost, but three or four animals were burnt or injured.

2. Shri Chokhey Jatava lodged a report which was registered under section 436 I.P.C. The report was investigated by the police, and Jhandu Singh and Chander Singh have been prosecuted. The case against them is pending in Court.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether some compensation has been paid to these poor innocent people by imposing a punitive tax on those who set fire to the houses? If that is not possible, I want to know what aid Government is giving to these people to rebuild their houses and establish themselves as before.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We have no information on that point. This is entirely the responsibility of the State Government, and I am quite sure that they will do the needful.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): May I know whether it has been fully ascertained that the houses were burnt down by Thakurs?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not know. The names appear like those of Thakurs. The two names are Jhandu Singh and Chander Singh. In any case, two of them have been prosecuted, and when the case is over, we will be able to know the true facts.

Shri Vajpayee: May I point out that in the Call Attention Notice, the entire Thakur community has been involved? If there are individuals who have done this, they must be condemned and they should be punished. But the entire community of Thakurs should not be brought in in this manner.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee has raised a pertinent question. I am anxious to allow all information to be placed before the House wherever there is any oppression apprehended, wherever there is oppression of the Harijan community or Scheduled Castes by others. There may be such incidents here and there, but other incidents which may relate to something

else than this kind of oppression due to untouchability, like smalle factions arising out of various other matters ought not to be given the appearance of this happening in a general manner, least it should appear that this is generally prevalent amongst all sections of the community. There is some force in what Shri Vajpayee has said.

So far as the information that we have received is concerned, this is due to some trouble in the panchayat elections. There are a number of cases where there is an attempt to impose their will, or to subordinate and coerce members who are not economicallly or socially well up. Such things occur. That is why I am freey allowing these questions. Sometimes it is said that these are matters of law and order within the jurisdiction of the local Government. But I would advise hon. Members who table questions or Call Attention notices to verify their facts. Instead of saying 'Thakurs', if he had said 'some Thakurs', it would have been much better rather than referring to Thakurs in general, as if the whole community is against that community.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On a point of explanation.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur-Reserved-Sch. Castes): May I know what relief has been given by the State Government to the persons who are affected by this fire?

Mr. Speaker: The same question was asked by Shri B. K. Gaikwad and the answer was given by the hon. Minister.

Shri Sonavane: There was in information given on this point.

Mr. Speaker: He answered it.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: In the panchayat elections it was not only the Scheduled Caste people who did not vote in favour of those who set fire to the houses. There may be many others. But only the houses of these poor innocent people were burnt. Every now and then this happens. It is only because they come from the downtrodden Scheduled Castes. That was why I asked this question.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow a general statement of that kind. We are all interested in seeing that on the ground no single individual is opposed, however low economically or socially he may be. If it happen, I bring it to the notice of the House, but care should also be taken by Members who table such questions not to create an impression that this is rampant all over the country. Every small incident ought not to be magnified.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What happened in the panchayat elections in U.P.? A month ago we gave notice of a Call Attention Motion which was refused. A person was elected as *Pradhan* under the panchayat raj. He was murdered along with five others. So it is not only a question of oppression of Scheduled Castes. The law and order situation in U.P. has deteriorated. The Centre should take note of it.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES BOARD LIMITED AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS AND COMMENTS

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Government Telephones Board Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2932/61].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VECICIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. T. 102-41/57 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 8th April 1961, making certain amendment to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules 1940, as applied to Himachal Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. Lt-2933/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ORISSA SALES TAX ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications under Section 29A of the Orissa Sales Tax Act, 1947, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February 1961, issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa;

(i) Notification No. 976-C.T.A.-7/60-F. published in the Orissa Gazette dated the 14th January 1961;

(ii) Notification No. 5081-CTA-352/61-F published in the Orissa Gazette dated the 20th February 1961;

(iii) Notification No. 6625-CTA-59/60-F published in the Orissa Gezette dated the 8th March 1961; and

(iv) Notification No. 6627-CTA-59/60-F published in the Orissa Gazette dated the 8th March 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2934/61].

MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF SECOND SESSION OF INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON MINES OTHER THAN COAL MINES

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the main conclusions of the Second Session of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal Mines held at New Delhi on the 24th April 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2935/61].

NOTIFICATIONS/RULES UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878;—

(a) GSR 544 dated the 22nd April, 1961;

(b) GSR 545 dated the 22nd April 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2936/61].

(ii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) GSR 542 dated the 22nd April 1961 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960;

(b) GSR 543 dated the 22nd April 1961 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960;

(c) GSR 546 dated the 22nd April 1961 containing corrigendum to GSR 188 dated the 18th February 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2937/61].

(iii) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. GSR 582 dated the 20th April 1961 under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt

Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2938/61].

CONDUCT OF ELECTION RULES

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): On behalf of Shri Hajarnavis, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 859 dated the 15th April 1961, under subsection (3) of Section 169 of the representation of the People Act, 1951. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2939/61].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Seventy-seventh to Eighty-fifth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Thirteenth Session.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

MINUTES

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-first and Thirty-second) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Thirteenth Session.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sittings (Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Thirteenth Session.

12.29 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary to Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd May 1961, agreed without any amendment to the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill 1961 which was pased by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April 1961".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule(6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill, 1961, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th April 1961, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill".

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

ELEVENTH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.29 hrs.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BILL—*contd*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. M. M. Das on the 3rd May 1961, namely:

[Mr. Speaker]

"That the Bill to declare the Salar Jung Museum together with the Salar Jung Library at Hyderabad to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other other connected matters, as passed by Rājya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The total time allotted was 3 hours. Who was in possession of the House?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I seek a clarification, Sir? The Secretariat has circulated a list of business for today and tomorrow. The U.P.S.C. Report does not find a place there; Are we not going to discuss it? When the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs last week announced the list of business it was there.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): The report of the U.P.S.C. was discussed in the other House. It was included in the list of business which was announced last week. But it has not been included now. I do not know what has happened.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Where is the time?

Mr. Speaker: I was looking into the papers last night. I think something may come up tomorrow. We must have some time Shri Rane.

Shri Rane (Buldana): We thought that more important is the University Grants Commission Report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This Bill has been allotted three hours. For Dr. Shrimali's business another four hours. We have not got even 7 hours unless we sit for an extra day.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I would like to congratulate myself and the Andhras upon the acquisition of this very great national treasure by way of this Sir Salar Jung National Museum. I am glad my hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir has used his good influence in raising the status of the museum to that of a national museum. I am also glad that the Andhra Ministry has taken this opportunity of placing the museum at the disposal of the Government of India so that it could be treated as a national museum and it could come to be further developed.

It is one of the rarest collections so far as Indian history and Indian archaeological finds are concerned. I have had the privilege of visiting it a number of times and I found that some of the things concerning history, civilisation and culture and archaeological background of the countries of Middle East and Central Asia and even the Deccani Sultanates in the South are to be found specially in this museum. I shall not be surprised if some of them are found to be entirely unique. Therefore, I am glad that all these things are going to be kept in Hyderabad alone; and hereafter this museum will come to be further enriched in view of the fact that it is going to be treated as one of the national museums.

I wish to pay my tribute to that very great and noble family of Sir Salar Jung. Through successive generations they have placed large portions of their own wealth at the disposal of this great collection. The Government estimate of its value beyond Rs. 3 crores. I do not know whether there is any other such collection made by a private family anywhere in India during these several generations. But, anyhow, it stands to the credit of that great family that they have made this wonderful collection and they have been good enough to place it at the disposal of our nation.

I would like to make one small suggestion for the consideration of Government that there are two amend-

ments standing in the name of one of our friends in regard to the representation that should be given to Andhra Legislature as well as to both Houses of Parliament on the Board of Management. I would certainly be glad if Government were to see their way to accept these amendments and see that these two Legislatures are also representated on the Board of Management. And, I hope Government would try their best to place as much of their spare funds as possible at the disposal of this museum and help it to grow. It needs as much as 4 to 5 times the space which it has at present if those finds that are already there are to be properly displayed and visitors and tourists are helped to appreciate their value. In addition, they should be helped in finding many other archaeological and cultural finds in different parts of the country and also in different parts of Asia, which, when added to this museum, would add to the historic and cultural utility and usefulness of this museum.

I wish to congratulate Government on bringing forward this Bill.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this measure to declare the Salar Jung Museum together with the Salar Jung Library as an institution of national importance. I also welcome the provision for the constitution of a Board for the efficient administration of this museum.

This is a magnificent tribute to the memory of the late Nawab Salar Jung. He had individually collected several pieces of art and several pieces of curios and several pieces of manuscript. It is said that some of these collections are worth a little more than Rs. 3 crores. It may be the book value—that these are a little over Rs. 3 crores. There are several pieces for which we cannot fix any value at all and for them you cannot find an equal anywhere in the world. There are very highly appreciated paintings in this museum as well. Several people undertake long journeys to Hyderabad only to visit this museum. So, it is natural and it is but right that this institution should be declared an institution of national importance.

In the Library are also found every rare manuscripts. Several research scholars make use of these. Government are making some efforts to preserve all these manuscripts. I should think a little more effort should be made, because once these manuscripts are destroyed we will not be able to get any.

Some of the employees in this museum and the Library are being sent for training in the National Archives here. I would suggest that the training should be a little more intensive so that these things may be preserved.

In this museum are found also a few pieces of curios, a few pieces which need not be kept there. There are certain articles, which, I am afraid, if they are kept there will detract from the importance of the others.

They are some utensils or something like that. They need not be shown at all. The most important thing is the construction of the building for this museum. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided and I remember that the foundation-stone for this building was also laid. I am not quite sure about it. But I know that the progress in the construction of this building by the State Government there is deplorably slow and it is reported in the press that the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has said so during one of his visit to Hyderabad. I hope that the construction of this building will be expedited.

Then I come to a very minor aspect but which at the same time I would consider as an important mater also. The present admission fee is more than a rupee.

Shri Ranga: That should be reduced.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am only too conscious of the fact that this amount

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

is being utilised for the maintenance of the museum. But I feel that it is very exorbitant and calls for a reduction. I hope the Minister will see that it is reduced at least by 50 per cent. I am also aware of the fact that the students are given 50 per cent concession on some days of the week.

Shri Ranga: Four annas is enough. Why do you make it Re. 1.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would very strongly urge upon the Minister to see that this admission fee is reduced.

With regard to clause 5, about the constitution of the board, I strongly oppose with all the emphasis at my command the nomination of members to the board. Under this clause the Central Government can nominate three members to the board; and the State Government of Andhra Pradesh can also nominate two members. I have very often seen some people being nominated to certain committees by the Government, wherein a person has no knowledge of the work that the committee is supposed to do. I can quote some instances to this effect, but I do not want to do that. Therefore, I suggest that the three persons who are to be nominated by the Central Government should be elected from amongst the Members of the Lok Sabha by the Members of the Lok Sabha. I have also suggested that in the place of two persons to be nominated by the State Government, three members could be elected—two from the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and one member from the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council.

It may be said that when persons are nominated to the board, only such persons who have generally some interest in museums, museology, archaeology and so on are nominated. I am told that from the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, 254 Members are represented in various committees and boards. So, in this election, the Members of the Lok Sabha will take care to elect only such persons who have shown some interest or a little interest in museology and archaeology and so on. I know the Minister is just laughing away the suggestion. But I also know that when two Members have had to be elected to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation from the Lok Sabha, though they belong to the ruling party, those two Members are really those who have got something to do with the Employees' State Insurance scheme. As trade union leaders or as members of the trade union organisations they know the work of the Corporation and therefore they are elected. So, I would suggest that these members to the board should also be elected so that there could also be an element of democracy in the administration of the board.

Secondly, I do not find any necessity for the provision to be made for the Accountant-General of Andhra Pradesh to be a member of the board. What is he going to advise with regard to the maintenance of this museum? Probably he will advise about the accounts, but then provision has been made for the accounts to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. He will be able to tell the board how to maintain the accounts, etc. So, I do not find any necessity to have the Accountant-General on the board. Instead, I have increased the number to be nominated by the Andhra Pradesh Government from two to three so that the overall number suggested by the Minister is not at all increased.

There is one more clause which should be deleted. That is a clause which provides that when a member of the board is not likely to attend a meeting of the board he can authorise anybody to attend the meeting of the board with the permission of the chairman. Of course, the chairman of the board is the Governor of

Andhra Pradesh. But even so, I would not like a member to authorise somebody to attend the meeting on his behalf. Of course, I know there are ex-officio members also on the board. But the meetings of the board are not going to be held very often. At the most these meetings will be held twice or thrice in a year. Therefore, this delegation of authority to the members of the board to nominate or select somebody to attend a meeting of the board in their absence is rather very unfortunate. That should not be the spirit at all. When I am a member of the board, I must see that I attend the meeting and contribute to the efficient management of the board and to its decisions and so on. With these few remarks I support this Bill and commend this to the acceptance of the House.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): It does please me, as it pleases others, that a new institution is sought to be created. We always welcome the arrival of a new body. But on the general policies which are adopted in respect of the museums, I have my own misgivings as to the way the Ministry is handling this subject. Even then, I would like to discuss at length this measure, particularly because the time available is also adequate to discuss the whole matter. Of course, I will be taking my share of time only and not that of others. I am confident that within the time that is available to me I will be able to press my views fully and satisfactorily.

I commenced by saying that I have a lot of misgivings. Firstly, there is a desire to have three or four national museums. A museum is just not an ordinary thing. A museum is a more or less scientific institution. I have in my hand the Unesco Report—*Unesco Regional Seminar on the Educational Role of Museums*—which I got from the Parliament Library. There, they have taken the trouble of defining a museum as such. It has become necessary for them to define a museum. This is their definition:

> "A museum is a permanent establishment, administered in the general interest, for the purpose of preserving, studying, enhancing by various means and, in particular, of exhibiting to the public for its delectation and instruction groups of objects and specimens of cultural value:
>
> "artistic, historical, scientific and technological collections, botanical and zoological gardens and acquariums, etc.
>
> Public libraries and public archival institutions maintaining permanent exhibition rooms shall be considered to be museums."

So, there is a very meticulous and thorough definition of museum arrived at by competent people in a conference at international level.

Coming to national museum, that is another subject. A couple of years back, there was a Central Advisory Board on Museum and there was a survey committee. This survey committee met and examined the problems of museums in India. They made certain recommendations. They were placed before the Central Advisory Board and they have also given their approval to these recommendations. I do not know why those recommendations have not been strictly adhered to. We are very well aware that particularly in this Ministry, whenever there is a difference of opinion expressed, the Minister does not hesitate to say, "The Advisory Board on Archaeology has said like this and I am on right lines". That is how he used to turn the tables against those who made criticisms. In this particular case, I do not know why he did not attach the same value to the views of the Advisory Board.

There have been a series of recommendations made by the expert museum survey committee and approved by the Central Advisory Board on Museum. It has been placed in the Library of Parliament. They have discussed the pattern of museums in

[Shri Narasimhan]

India. That is also important. When an institution in a particular place is to be taken over by the Government and converted into a national museum, we should really know what people concerned with museums think about these things. The opinions of this Advisory Board have to be examined. It is normally expected that the Government would have had them examined. But from a careful reading of these recommendations, I find what is being sought to be done by Government is quite contrary to the recommendations made there. Just as UNESCO has given a definition of museums in general, a national museum has also been attempted to be defined by this expert committee. They have said:

> "The national museum of the country should be a multipurpose museum having collections of national character which can interpret the achievements of the nation in the different fields of life, supplemented with such other collections as are conducive to the understanding and interpretation of the material in the collections."

They have also defined what a State museum should be, what a regional museum should be and what a local museum should be. Therefore, having considered the entire problem very carefully about the national museum, they have said that with our resources, this country can have only one national museum. If we want to have a national museum worth the name, they say we can have only one. The Minister, of course, is enthusiastic. I do not want to throw cold water on him, but still we should not start institutions of a diluted quality. One thing well done is better than attempting to do several inferior things.

We cannot simply call something a national museum, and imagine it is a national museum. We cannot call all Captains together and say, "You are hereby declared as Generals". By mere conferment of an honour by a body, however mighty it may be, they do not get a new glory; they are not worth the honour conferred on them. There must be some intrinsic value. From this point of view, I have some misgivings as to whether it is right to have more than one institution of this kind. The Minister's policy is to have several national museums. It would be more appropriate to call them regional museums of high standard. The definition of a national museum given by the expert museum survey committee and approved by the Central Advisory Board on Museum is a very difficult definition. According to such a definition, with our present resources, I think for the immediate future, we can have only one museum of that type.

Even here, they say that there is shortage of personnel. This committee has also referred to the difficulty in administration and finding of suitable men. I may point out that even for the one national museum that we are having now, we have a foreign expert in charge of it. I am speaking subject to correction. To the extent I know, I am told that a foreign expert is in charge of the national museum here.

Mr. Speaker: There is a ady here.

Shri Narasimhan: So, it is very difficult to get personnel. But the Minister wants to have several national museums. I do not know how he is going to get the necessary personnel. My plea is that we should consolidate what we already have instead of frittering our energies in several directions.

Referring to administration, of museums, the report of the survey committee says:

> "The development of the museums will be rapid only if their administration is progressive, flexible and free from too much

'red-tapism'. For this purpose, it will be effective to place the museums under governing bodies with members especially chosen for their interest and experience in museums and administrative skill to get things going. The Director of each museum should be actively associated with the administration and be given wide powers."

That is the view of the expert committee.

Coming back to the particular museum which we propose to nationalise, with your permission, I would read out what was said about it by Shri N. Venkateswara Rao in the Rajya Sabha. It is very relevant here and we should know about it. He said:

"This, I know, is an unpopular opinion, an unorthodox opinion, but still, as one who has taken keen interest in museums through a long period of his life, I regret to say that my opinion whether palatable or not, is wholly correct. In the Salar Jung Museum, I have not found even a single art object to represent the greatness of the Satavahana Empire. In that museum, I have not come across even a single sculpture to proclaim the glory of our Kakateeya Empire. In that museum there is not even a single exhibit to sing of the grandeur of our Vijayanagaram Empire. There is nothing in that museum either from Amaravati or from Nagarjunakonda or for the matter of that, even from any Buddhist centre, in the former dominions of the Nazam. Of course, I found in it quite a number of European marbles, but I was rather surprised to note that none of them was an original creation. They are all copies of the famous sculptures found in the museums of Europe. Any rich man can buy these copies even today in the shops of Rome, Florence or Paris. The same applies even to the European paintings. As far as I could see, there is not a single original painting by any reputed European artists. Well, Sir, there are some hundreds of varieties of snuff boxes, and other boxes; there are some thousands of gadgets; there are scores and scores of handsticks. As far as I could see, even the pieces collected from the Far East—from countries like China, Indonesia and Japan—were neither ancient nor could they be called original art objects. Most of them are copies which can be purchased even today by any man with a fat purse."

I am reading this to show how an eminent person interested in museums who has gone there feels about it. I have also gone and seen it. More or less, the description given in the Rajya Sabha is correct. Of course, there are curios, and curios are interesting. But a national museum cannot simply contain curios. This does not mean that there are not valuables also there.

13 hrs.

From the point of view of money certain things may have value, but we have to have articles of educational, scientific and other instructive matters and not merely of financial or monetary importance.

Sir, these are my misgivings. Why do they take over something which is not in the accepted sense a museum and then convert it into a national museum particularly at a time when our resources are limited, our technical personnel are limited? It is on this broad policy that I am having misgivings and doubts. I would like the hon. Minister to give an answer to this specific point, whether we can really have a national museum in the accepted sense of the term. There are museums having an international level. There are very good museums

[Shri Narasimhan]

in our country which come under this definition. The Calcutta museum is a museum of great importance and it very nearly comes under the description of what could be called a national museum. But, as the Committee itself reported, they envisage only one national museum and some of the important museums like the Calcutta museum are to be an appendage to, what is called, a national museum though they are outside the territory of the national museum. They wanted only one national museum for the various special subjects. The other museums in areas outside the capital were to be only a part of the nucleus, and the whole thing treated as the national museum. Then money was to be spent so that on all branches of science these museums could be brought in the picture.

But now what he says is that there will be a multiplicity of institutions without each one having the necessary quality. Therefore, an explanation is really due from the Minfstry as to why they did not accept the recommendations of the committee set up by them. What has made them suddenly think that they can go rapidly ahead in this matter? How did they find justification for a particular museum in a particular place to be eminently fitted for this kind of description? I do not quarrel about that particular museum being developed. It can be a regional museum, a great museum; I have no quarrel about it. It can even be strengthened. But when we confer a big name like "national museum", it must merit it either from the beginning or from the point of view of resources the Government can muster to make it really a national museum.

Sir, without the resources, technical or otherwise, for achieving such an object, if you simply confer names on such things, it will amount to conferring titles on various things without the real merit about them and it will lead to dilution of quality. I do not want any such thing to happen. I do not want other countries to say that the so-called national museums of India are just ordinary types of museums. I want the institutions in this country to be well appreciated in other countries.

Sir, let not my criticism be mistaken as cold-shouldering. I really want to know the policy of the Government, what they mean by "museum", what the authorities on museums mean by "museum" and whether our steps tally with the steps suggested by them. Why have Government ignored the report which I have quoted? How is it that they have suddenly decided to have a number of institutions? These are all points, Sir, on which I want the Government to answer.

श्री हेडा (निज़ामाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का बहुत दिनों से इंतज़ार कर रहा था और आज जब यह इस सदन में आया है तो स्वभावत : मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं ।

इस मौके पर नवाब सालार जंग की याद आना स्वभाविक है । खास तौर पर मुझ जैसे व्यक्ति को जिसको उनसे मिलने का कई बार सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ याद आना स्वाभाविक है । मैं उस जमाने में भी उनसे मिला था जबकि मेरे राजनीतिक विचार काफी उग्र माने जाते थे । हैदराबाद स्टेट कांग्रेस का एक कार्यकर्ता होने के कारण एक प्रकार से उसका एक अविच्छिन्न अंग रईसों की जमायत में मैं माना जाता था । लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी पांच छ: बार जब कभी भी मुझे उनसे मिलने का अवसर मिला, सार्वजनिक कार्य के सिलसिले में या दूसरे कार्यों के सिलसिले में , वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से मेरे साथ पेश आए । उनकी शराफत और भलमनसाहत का मुझ पर बड़ा अच्छा असर पड़ा ।

दूसरी विशेषता उनमें यह थी कि वह समय के बड़े पाबन्द थे। आम तौर पर रईसों की रईसी इसी में समझी जाती है कि वे समय पर कार्य नहीं करते हैं, समय के पाबन्द नहीं होते हैं, देरी करते हैं। लेकिन उनके अन्दर यह बात नहीं थी। वह समय के बड़े पाबन्द थे।

उनमें एक यह भी खासियत थी कि जो उनका नुक्तेनजर था, जो उनका दृष्टिकोण था वह बड़ा विशाल था। वह काफी बातें जानते थे और विशेषकर संस्कृति के बारे में, कल्चर के बारे में, तमद्दुन के बारे में या कला के बारे में जब कभी बोला करते थे तो आथौरिटी के साथ बोलते थे। जापानी, राजपूती, मुगल, चाईनीज, इटैलियन आर्ट और पेंटिंग्ज आदि का जब जिक्र आता था तो उनकी पैनी दृष्टि में कोई भी त्रुटि गुजर नहीं सकती थी, उसको वह बता देते थे। जब कभी भी उनसे कोई बातचीत होती थी तो वह बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से होती थी और ऐसी होती थी जो चिर-स्मरणीय बन कर रह जाती थी।

रईस तो हैदराबाद में काफी थे और उनमें भी बड़े-बड़े रईस थे जैसे पायगा और दूसरे। लेकिन उनके अन्दर विशेषता यह थी कि वह कला के अत्यन्त भक्त थे और इसी कारण उन्होंने इन सभी चीजों का संग्रह किया। जिन चीजों को खरीद करने में उन्होंने अपने जमाने में लाखों रुपया खर्च किया आज उनकी कीमत दस गुना या बीस गुना हो गई होगी।

13.05 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

वह एक के बाद दूसरी वस्तु खरीदते गए और उसको रखते चले गए। उनकी स्मरण शक्ति बहुत अच्छी थी और हर एक चीज को वह याद रखते थे। मुझे मणियों की बात याद है। वह १०८ मणियां खरीदना चाहते थे। सौ मणियां तो वह खरीद चुके लेकिन सात आठ नहीं खरीद सके। जहां कहीं भी वह मणियों को देखने जाते थे, फौरन ताड़ जाते थे कि ये उनकी जो पहली मणियां खरीदी हुई हैं उनसे मिलती हैं या नहीं मिलती हैं। अगर मिलती थीं तो खरीदते थे और अगर मिलती नहीं थीं तो नहीं खरीदते थे। अपने जीवन के अन्तिम सात-आठ वर्षों में उन्होंने वे मणियां भी खरीद लीं। वह चीजों को खरीद कर रखते जाते थे और पलट कर देखते भी नहीं थे कि क्या-क्या उन्होंने खरीद लिया है लेकिन उनको याद रहता था कि फलां-फलां चीजें वह खरीद चुके है। उसके अन्दर एक यह भी खूबी थी कि अगर एक चीज वह खरीद लेते थे तो उसके अन्दर उनकी दिलचस्पी खत्म हो जाती थी। कई चीजें ऐसी थे जिन का उन्होंने खरीदने के बाद कभी खोला नहीं। जब कोई चीज वह खरीद चुके थे तो सामान पैक करवा कर भिजवा देते थे। कभी कभी कोई अच्छी चीज होती थी तो उसको दिखलाने के लिए वह बाहर रखवा लिया करते थे वरना देखने की भी परवाह नहीं करते थे। यही कारण है कि उन्होंने अपने जीवन काल में अनेक अमूल्य वस्तुओं का संग्रह किया और उसमें न सिर्फ उन्होंने लाखों रुपया खर्च किया बल्कि बड़े परिश्रम और बड़े अध्यवसाय के साथ इस सारे काम को किया। इसी को उन्होंने अपने जीवन का एक दृष्टिकोण बना लिया था अपने सारे जीवन की साधना बना लिया था। साथ ही साथ उन्होंने इन सारी वस्तुओं को ठीक तरह से रखने की कोशिश नहीं की और यही कारण है कि इनकी कद्र उनके जमाने में नहीं हुई। जो लोग उनके मित्र थे और उनके पास आते जाते थे वे जानते थे कि उनके पास कैसी कैसी नायाब चीजें हैं और ऐसी-ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि बहुत दुर्लभ हैं। सभी को इनको देखने का मौका मिलता था। इसलिए भूतपूर्व हैदराबाद सरकार बधाई की पात्र

[श्री हेडा]

है कि जब उनका देहावसान हुआ तो उसने सारी की सारी चीजों को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया और उसके बाद उसका निर्माण किया और वंशपरम्परा के झगड़ों से इसको दूर रखा और इसके रास्ते में कोई बाधा नहीं आने दी । न सिर्फ यह बल्कि जितनी जल्दी हो सकता था उतनी जल्दी इस संग्रहालय का लोगों को दिग्दर्शन कराने के लिए उसने प्रबन्ध किया, इसका सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन कराया ।

एक बड़ी अच्छी बात उसने यह भी की थी कि इस म्यूजियम के लिए जो जगह उसने पसन्द की वह वही जगह थी जो उनके रहने का मकान था, जिसको दीवान ड्योढ़ी कहा जाता है और उसी में इनका प्रदर्शन किया । आज यह जगह इसके लिए ठीक नहीं है । न सिर्फ यहां पर बहुत से छोटे-छोटे कमरे ही हैं बल्कि जो दीवारें हैं, वे भी पुराने जमाने की हैं, कहीं-कहीं दीवारों पर पपड़े निकलते जा रहे हैं, खम्भे ठीक नहीं हैं, और यहां तक इसकी स्थिति है कि बरसात के दिनों में पानी चुने लग जाता है जिसकी वजह से जो वस्तुयें हैं, उन पर भी इसका बुरा असर पड़ता है वे भी खराब होती हैं । आज यह जगह इसके लिए मौजूं नहीं है । जब कभी मुझे वहां जाने का मौका मिला है, या जो मित्र आते हैं उनके साथ जाने की इच्छा हुई है तो मैंने पाया है कि कई चीजें खराब हो रही हैं और उनको सम्भाल कर रखने की जरूरत है । क्यों यह स्थान इस संग्रहालय के लिए मौजूं नहीं है और क्यों चीजें खराब होती हैं, इसके दो कारण हैं एक यह है कि जिस मकान में संग्रहालय आज है, वह इस काम के लिए बना नहीं था और इस खयाल से नहीं बनाया गया था कि इस प्रकार का संग्रहालय वहां होगा । वहां अलग-अलग नमूने के कमरे और अलग अलग नमूने के रास्ते बने हुए थे । इस लिहाज से वहां की चीजें सम्भली नहीं रह सकती थीं, वह स्थान आज बहुत मौजूं नहीं है और यही कारण है कि जिस प्रकार से चीजें सुरक्षित रहनी चाहियें, उस प्रकार से वह चीजें सुरक्षित नहीं रक्खी जा पा रही हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन चीजों के संरक्षण के लिये जितना पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये, जितना बजट आवश्यक है वह बजट मुहैया नहीं हो रहा है । इसके उपालम्भ के तौर पर एक कारण यह हो सकता है कि चीजों को सुरक्षित रखने के वास्ते जिस साइंटिफिक दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता होती है, जिस टैकनालाजिकल डेवेलपमेंट की आवश्यकता होती है उसका अभाव है । उस दृष्टिकोण का और टैकनालाजिकल डेवलेपमेंट का उसको सुरक्षित रखने के लिये पूरा लाभ उठाने के लिये जितनी कोशिश करनी चाहिये उतनी कोशिश नहीं हो रही है । मैं यह चीज खास कर उन चीजों के बारे में कहता हूं कि जिनके ऊपर जरी और कसीदे का बड़ा बारीक काम किया हुआ है । कई चीजें रेशम पर बनी हुई हैं, कई चीजें काटन के कपड़े पर बनी हुई हैं । उनके ऊपर बड़ा बारीक जरी और कसीदे का काम किया हुआ है, पेन्टिंग्स बनी हुई हैं । उन चीजों के संरक्षण के वास्ते जिस प्रकार की एहतियात होनी चाहिये, जिस प्रकार की देखभाल होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं हो पा रही है । इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस नई बिल्डिंग को बनाने के वास्ते रुपया देना मंजूर किया है । मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि इस के लिये बड़ी देर हो गई, यह काम बहुत पहले होना चाहिय था । इस बिल्डिंग का जो फाउंडेशन स्टोन रखा गया था, उस को मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम

छः या सात साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन जैसी फारसी की कहावत है "देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद" देर से सही, लेकिन अब काम होने वाला है, इसलिये कोई हर्ज नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह पत्थर वहां है ?

श्री हेडा : पत्थर वहां है । जब आप उसको देखने जाते हैं तो वह एंट्रेंस के पास है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ताले में है ।

श्री हेडा : यह चीज काफी पहले शुरू हो जानी चाहिये थी और मुझे देख कर कुछ कौतूहल सा हुआ कि एक शर्त यह रखी गई थी कि इसमें ट्रस्ट ५ लाख रु० दे और बाकी रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार लगायेगी । ट्रस्ट को देना चाहिये, वह रुपया दे, १० लाख रु० दे, ट्रस्ट की सारी सम्पत्ति उसमें खर्च होनी चाहिये, इसमें कोई शुबहा नहीं है, पर इस तरह की बात होना और आपस में नेगोशिएशन्स में इस तरह देर लगना, मैं समझता हूं, कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

जहां तक इस संग्रह का सम्बन्ध है, उसके सिलसिले में श्री नरसिंहन् ने जो बात कही वह सही है और इस तरह की बात को भी हमें समझना चाहिये । लेकिन नरसिंहन साहब ने कहा कि इसको जो हम नैशनल म्यूजिअम कहते हैं तो इसके अन्दर क्या राष्ट्रीय भावना है ? जो हमारी पुरानी परम्परा है, संस्कृति है, हमारा तमद्दुन है, जैसे नागार्जुन कोंडा में मिलता है, कोणार्क में मिलता है, ताजमहल भी इसी कैटेगरी में आ जाता है, इस तरह की कौनसी चीज इस म्यूजिअम में है ? दरअसल नैशनल म्यूजिअम का मतलब यह है कि वह चीज जो राष्ट्रीय महत्व की हो, जो पूरे राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति हो, यह बात नहीं है कि वह हमारे राष्ट्र के अतीत से सीधी सम्बन्धित हो । यह चीज आवश्यक नहीं है । यदि हम नैशनल म्यूजिअम के शब्द रख रहे हैं तो इसका अर्थ केवल इतना होता है कि चूंकि इस संग्रहालय का महत्व समूचे राष्ट्र के लिये है इसलिये इसे राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति मान कर चलना हमारे लिये जरूरी है । अगर कोई यह कहे कि हम बाहर की कोई चीज, चाहे वह कितनी ही अच्छी क्यों न हो, लेंगे ही नहीं, उसे अपनायेंगे नहीं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह कोताह नजरी होगी । अपनी खिड़कियों को बन्द कर लेना और खुली हवा और प्रकाश को अपने पास न पहुंचने देना दानिशमन्दी नहीं है । इस लिहाज से अगर हम देखें तो इस संग्रहालय में इटली की पेंटिंग्स दिखलाई देंगी, चीन की बनकरी और पेंटिंग्स दिखाई देती हैं, सभी राष्ट्रों की कोई न कोई खास चीज वहां मिलती है और उसका हमें स्वागत करना चाहिये ।

एक और चीज इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना हूं । आजकल काफी जिक्र हो रहा है साम्प्रदायिकता का । एक जमाना था जब हैदराबाद में भी साम्प्रदायिकता का दौरदौरा था, लेकिन उसके बावजूद सालारजंग बहादुर ने कभी इस चीज को अपने सामने नहीं आने दिया, और उनके संग्रह के अन्दर आप देखेंगे कि न सिर्फ इस्लाम से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली चीजों का संग्रह वहां है बल्कि हिन्दुओं की तकरीबन हर प्रकार की चीजों का वहां संग्रह है । वहां आपको मूर्तियां दिखलाई देंगी, इस प्रकार की चीजें दिखलाई देंगी जो कि ईसाइयों के काम में आती हैं । जो हमारी महाभारत और रामायण वगैरह हैं उनके जो चित्र हैं, दिखलाई देंगे, हमारे गानों और रागों के चित्र वहां पर दिखलाई देंगे । यानी न सिर्फ इस्लाम की बल्कि बुद्ध धर्म की, जैन धर्म की कोई न कोई चीज आप वहां देखेंगे । उस जमाने में साम्प्रदायिकता का काफी दौरदौरा था और आज भी उसकी काफी बातचीत चल रही है, लेकिन इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद उन्होंने उन चीजों को रखा । इसके अन्दर एक विशाल दृष्टिकोण था, उस का एक विस्तार था, उस को हमें देखना चाहिये, और हम उस चीज को देखें और उसमें

[श्री हेडा]

यह सोचें कि हमारे यहां ऐसी भी चीजें मौजूद हैं जिनका ईसाई धर्म से सम्बन्ध है बौद्ध धर्म से सम्बन्ध है, इस्लाम धर्म से सम्बन्ध है, जैनियों से सम्बन्ध है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि चीनियों के पास उसकी किस प्रकार की आकृति आती है, जापानियों के पास किस प्रकार की आकृति आती है, बर्मियों के पास किस प्रकार की आकृति आती है। सारी चीजों को देखने के बाद हमें कोई शुबहा नहीं रहता कि इसका बड़ा भारी राष्ट्रीय महत्व है और सलि इसको नैशनल म्यूजिअम या राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय कहना बिल्कुल उचित होगा। अगर राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय की परिभाषा हम यह करें कि जिसका केवल हमारे अतीत से सम्बन्ध हो और हमारे राष्ट्र में ही जिसका उद्गम हो, वही संग्रह राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय होगा बाकी नहीं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलत बात होगी, और मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार ने इस विधेयक को ला कर कोई इस प्रकार का संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण सामने नहीं आने दिया और जो सही दृष्टिकोण है उसको ही सामने रखा है।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो चीजें इकट्ठी की गई हैं वह अकेले उनका काम है या उनकी फैमिली का है। उनके पहले भी कोई लोग इस काम को करते आये हैं और उनके पीछे भी किसी ने किया है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं।

Is it the work of one man or the work of some persons who have preceded him and some persons who have followed him?

श्री हेडा : मैं अणे साहब का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि उन्होंने यह प्रश्न किया। दरअसल यह उनका अकेले का संग्रहालय है, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। इसके अन्दर कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो उनके पिता जी की खरीदी हुई हैं, कुछ ऐसी हैं जो उनके दादा की खरीदी हुई हैं। मैं कोई इसका हिसाब करके नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन जो मैंने देखा है उससे अन्दाजा है कि वहां पर जो चीजें हैं उनमें से कोई ६५ फी सदी उनकी स्वयम् की खरीदी हुई हैं और ५ फी सदी उनके पिता, दादा या जो उनके वंश में दूसरे पूर्वज थे, उनकी खरीदी हुई हैं। यह बात सही है कि उनके अन्दर जो कलाप्रियता आई है वह उनके पिता से आई होगी या दादा से आई होगी या उनके खान्दान के अन्दर जो वातावरण निर्माण हुआ उसका असर हुआ होगा। बहरहाल जो उन्होंने संग्रह किया था वह राष्ट्र के लिये बहुत बड़ी देन है और उसके ऊपर सारे राष्ट्र को नाज है, फख्र है, और उस के लिये हमें बहुत खुशी है कि उसको हैदराबाद में ही स्थायी रूप से रखे जाने का निर्णय किया गया है। बीच में थोड़े दिन के लिये इस कार की शंकायें हैदराबाद के अन्दर फैल गई थीं कि कहीं उसको सरकार दिल्ली में न ले जाये या किसी और जगह न ले जाय। यह बात नहीं है कि इसमें कोई खास हर्ज होता। अगर सालारजंग म्यूजिअम दिल्ली आ जाता या जयपुर चला जाता या कहीं और चला जाता तो कोई विशेष बात हो जाती, ऐसी बात नहीं है, लेकिन इस प्रकार की शंका निर्माण हुई थी और उसको दूर कर दिया गया। जब यह शंका फैल रही थी तब न सिर्फ यही अच्छा हुआ कि इस संग्रहालय को परमानेन्टली हैदराबाद में रखने का निर्णय किया गया है बल्कि यह भी अच्छा निर्णय हुआ कि इस संग्रहालय के लिये एक इमारत बनेगी और जिस जगह पर वह इमारत बनेगी वह उस जगह के पास ही है

जहां पर मकान है। इस लिहाज से यह दोनों बातें अच्छी हुई हैं।

अन्त में मैं एक चीज के ऊपर अपने विचार का इजहार करना चाहता हूं, जिसका जिक्र मेरे मित्र श्री विट्ठल राव ने किया। अपने अमेंडमेंट के लिहाज से वह चाहते थे कि तीन सदस्य यहां से और तीन सदस्य आन्ध्र प्रदेश असेम्बली से चुन कर चले जायें। इसके दो पहलू हैं। एक पहलू तो यह है कि पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के सदस्यों को इस प्रकार के बोर्ड से सम्बन्धित रखा जाये या नहीं। मैं एक अजीब सी फिजा देखता हूं। जब मैं उसका मनोवैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण करता हूं तो बड़े शशपंज में पड़ जाता हूं। मैं देखता हूं कि जब कोई आदमी पार्लियामेंट या असेम्बली का मेम्बर होता है तो यह ख्याल होता है कि कहीं वह किसी के इनफ्ल्यूएंस में न पड़ जाये और उसके तहत उसके हाथ से कोई उल्टा काम न हो जाये। लेकिन लोग यह भूल जाते हैं कि जो मिनिस्टर बनते हैं वे भी तो मेम्बरों में से बनते हैं और मिनिस्टर के पास इतनी सारी शक्ति होती है कि इस या उस बोर्ड का मेम्बर बनने से जो प्रभाव प्राप्त होता है वह उसके सामने कुछ भी नहीं है। इसलिए मेरे ख्याल से इस बारे में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए कि असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को इन बोर्डों का मेम्बर बनाया जाये। मैं जानता हूं कि मेरी पार्टी के माननीय सदस्यों के इसके बारे में विपरीत विचार हैं। लेकिन मैं यहां अपने विचार रख रहा हूं और इसी लिए मैं श्री विट्ठल राव के विचार का स्वागत करता हूं कि इस बोर्ड में आन्ध्र प्रदेश असेम्बली के और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर होने चाहिएं। लेकिन उन्होंने जो यह कहा कि इन सदस्यों का निर्वाचन होना चाहिए इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं, इसलिए नहीं कि मैं निर्वाचन से डरता हूं या उनको गलत चीज समझता हूं, लेकिन इसलिए कि जब निर्वाचन होते हैं तो उसमें राजनैतिक और दूसरी विचार धारायें आ जाती हैं। इस तरह की चीजों में उन विचारधाराओं का आना वांछनीय नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड आदि में स्पीकर सदस्यों को नामिनेट कर देते हैं उसी प्रकार आन्ध्र प्रदेश असेम्बली के स्पीकर और काउंसिल के प्रेसीडेंट, तथा पार्लियामेंट के स्पीकर और राज्य-सभा के प्रेसीडेंट इस बोर्ड के लिए सदस्यों को नामजद कर दें। मैं ऐसा इसलिए चाहता हूं कि मैं यह जरूरी समझता हूं कि जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का सम्बन्ध ऐसी चीजों से होना चाहिए ताकि उनकी निगरानी ठीक प्रकार से हो।

मैं अन्त में मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस तरह उन्होंने बिल्डिंग के लिए कुछ प्राविजन किया है, हालांकि उन्होंने बतलाया नहीं है कि वह कितना रुपया होगा—उसी तरह उनको मेनटिनेंस के लिए भी प्राविजन करना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्राविजन माडर्न टैकनालाजी द्वारा जो जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है उसका फायदा उठाते हुए इन चीजों को अच्छी तरह से रखने की पूरी-पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Laxmi Bai.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav (Malegaon): All the hon. Members coming from the same place are being called. They may give their opinion afterwards.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will be called later on. Let her speak first.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (विकाराबाद): चेयरमैन साहब, मैं यह बिल लाने के लिए सरकार को बधाई देती हूं और उसके साथ ही आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगों को बधाई देती हूं। सबसे ज्यादा तो नवाब मेहदी नवाबजंग

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

को बधाई देती हूं कि उनके जरिए और उनके करम से यह सालारजंग म्यूजियम गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में आ गया । सिर्फ सालारजंग बहादुर ही नहीं बल्कि उनका सारा खानदान अच्छे काम करने के लिए हैदराबाद में मशहूर है और यह खानदान लोगों में बहुत पापुलर है । नवाब सालारजंग बहादुर को गुजरे १२ साल हो गए । किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि उनके अपने कोई बच्चे नहीं हैं, दूर-दूर के और नजदीकी रिश्तेदार हैं । लेकिन मैं इनको अपना बड़ा सौभाग्य समझती हूं कि मुझे उनसे मिलने का बहुत मौका मिला है । एक चित्रकार होने के नाते मुझे उनसे मिलने का मौका होता था । सालारजंग बहादुर मुझको स्कालरशिप देते थे । और मेरे कुछ चित्र भी इस म्यूजियम में हैं जिनको आप देख सकते हैं । लेकिन यह कोई उतनी बड़ी बात नहीं है ।

सालारजंग बहादुर एक बड़े आरटिस्ट थे और अपनी स्टूडेंट लाइफ में मैं जब उनके पास जाती थी तो वे बहुत खुश होते थे और घंटों बिठा कर बात करते थे । उनके पास रात दिन दूसरे मुल्कों से अपनी चीजें ले लेकर लोग आते थे और वे उनको देखते थे और लेते थे । एजेंट लोग सामान सजा-सजा कर पेश करते थे और नवाब सालारजंग बहादुर उन चीजों पर नजर डालते थे और उनमें से चीजें पसन्द करते थे । उनके यहां चीन, जापान, जर्मनी आदि मुल्कों से चीजें आती थीं । गांवों से भी लोग अपनी कारीगरी की चीजें लेकर उनके पास आते थे । मैंने राज्य-सभा की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है कि इन चीजों में बहुत से लकड़ी के डब्बे भी हैं । उनका कायदा था कि वह किसी को अपने दरवाजे से वापस नहीं करते थे यह सोच कर कि इस कलाकार ने अपना तन मन लगाकर यह चीज तैयार की है ।

जिस तरह हम आज सब चीजों को एक जगह देखते हैं वैसा पहले नहीं था बहुत से चीनी के बरतन सरन नगर में थे । अब तमाम चीजों को लाकर एक जगह इकट्ठा कर दिया गया है । इस म्यूजियम की वजह से हम हैदराबाद के लोग अपने को बड़ा लकी समझते हैं । इन चीजों को अपने यहां देख कर हम बहुत खुश होते हैं । ये चीजें अब मुल्क की प्रापर्टी बनने जा रही हैं । पहले लोग परेशान थे और समझते थे कि ये चीजें वहां से उठा कर दूसरी जगह ले जायी जाएंगी क्योंकि वहां के बच्चे-बच्चे को इन चीजों से प्यार है, लेकिन अब यह चीज सैटिल हो गयी है ये चीजें वहीं रहेंगी । लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि यह हो सकता है कि कभी-कभी उनमें से कोई चीजें वहां से दूसरी जगह ले जायी जाएं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से अदबन अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि अगर ऐसा हो, तो उन चीजों की फिर वापिसी की भी उनको गारंटी देनी चाहिए ।

यह २५ या तीस करोड़ की प्रापर्टी सरकार के हाथ में आ रही है । मैं चाहती हूं कि इसकी हिफाजत के लिए सरकार दिल खोल कर खर्च करे । इसके लिए अच्छी इमारत बनानी चाहिए । हमारा ट्रस्ट बोर्ड इसके लिए ५ लाख रुपया दे रहा है, और आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ५ लाख दे रही है, और दस लाख भारत सरकार दे रही है तो इस तरह से बीस लाख रुपया होता है । और जमीन वगैरह हम सब कुछ दे र हैं । लेकिन आपने इसके मेंटिनेंस के लिए प्रावीजन नहीं रखा है । अभी सालाना फी के कलेक्शन से २ लाख रुपया आता है और उतना ही इसके मेनटिनेंस पर खर्च हो जाता है । अब आप इस फीस को बढ़ा कर तीन लाख रुपया करने जा रहे हैं जो कि इसके लिए खर्च होगा । लेकिन मैं और जोर देना चाहती हूं कि इसके लिए और रुपया भी रखना चाहिए । जैसा कि अभी विट्ठल राव बतला रहे थे, इसमें अलग-अलग सेक्शन होने चाहियें । इससे बहुत लाभ होगा ।

यहां पर हमने लाल किले में म्यूजियम देखा है । उसमें एक आना टिकट लगता है । ताज महल में कोई टिकट नहीं लगता और भी कई बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर टिकट नहीं लगता । लेकिन सालारजंग म्यूजियम में अभी कुल मिला कर सब चीजों को देखने के लिये डेढ़ रुपया लिया जाता है, उसको आप बढ़ा कर २ रुपया करना चाहते हैं । इससे कुछ आमदनी बढ़ जाएगी लेकिन इसके अलावा मेनटिनेन्स के लिये और भी रुपया होना चाहिए ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यहां पर बहुत से आरटिस्ट और विद्यार्थी रिसर्च करने के लिये जाते हैं । इन लोगों के लिये कुछ कनसेशन होना चाहिये ताकि ये अपना काम सहूलियत के साथ कर सकें । मैं मन्त्री महोदय को यह सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि सालारजंग म्यूजियम में कितने ही लोग रिसर्च वर्गैरह के लिये जाते रहते हैं । ऐसे लोगों को रिआयती दर पर ५ रुपये का मन्थली टिकट मिलना चाहिए । इस तरह के कंसेशनल टिकट की उन लोगों के वास्ते व्यवस्था कर देने से उनको रिलीफ मिलेगी और रिसर्च वर्क करने के लिये अधिक लोगों को इनकरेजमेंट मिलेगा ।

अभी म्यूजियम के वास्ते जो डेढ़ रुपया एडमिशन फी रक्खी हुई है वह ज्यादा है और एडमिशन फी हमें घटानी चाहिये । उसको बढ़ाने का तो कोई सवाल उठना ही नहीं चाहिये अलबत्ता उसको घटाने की बात होनी चाहिये ।

आज जब हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सालारजंग म्यूजियम को इस मौजूदा बिल के द्वारा नेशनल एम्पोर्टेंस का डिक्लेयर करने जा रही है तब उसका यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस म्यूजियम का ठीक से प्रीजर्वेशन हो, प्रौपर मैंटेनेन्स हो और सरकार इस चीज को देखे कि वाकई यह सही मायनों में नेशनल म्यूजियम बन जाय । म्यूजियम को ठीक ढंग से डेवलप और रिआर्गेनाइज किया जाय ।

सालारजंग म्यूजियम बोर्ड के कम्पोजीशन के लिये बिल में यह प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि लेट नवाब सालार जंग बहादुर के खानदान में से एक आदमी को इस बोर्ड में नामिनेट किया जायगा । इस सिलसिले में बजाय १ के २ आदमियों को नवाब साहब के खानदान से इस बोर्ड में नामिनेट करने के लिये अमेंडमेंट आया है । अब गवर्नमेंट को इस अमेंटमेंट के बारे में सोचना चाहिये और बजाय १ के २ अगर वह मंजूर कर लेती है तो वह कोई बड़ी बात तो होती नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट बजाय एक के दो मेम्बर्स उनके खानदान में से उस बोर्ड में रख दे । मेरी समझ में गवर्नमेंट को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये और इस डिमाण्ड को मंजूर कर ले । बजाय एक के दो मेम्बर्स उस बोर्ड में रख ले ।

अब मैं एक आर्टिस्ट होने के नाते यहां पर दो शब्द निवेदन करना चाहती हूं । यहां संसद् भवन में अध्यक्ष महोदय के कमरे के बाहर अजन्ता केव की पैंटिंग्स दीवार पर बनी हुई है । मुझे एक चित्रकार होने के नाते उनको देख कर दिल में थोड़ी तकलीफ होती है । चित्रकला के बारे में मैं जरा दावे के साथ बोल सकती हूं क्योंकि मैं स्वयं एक चित्रकार हूं और मैं मद्रास स्कूल आफ आर्टस की एक डिप्लोमा होल्डर हूं । मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकती कि उन पेंटिंग्स को देख कर ऐसा मालूम होता है मानो उनको हमने कैद में डाल रक्खा हो । अब उनके लिये कोई अच्छी व माकूल जगह प्रोवाइड नहीं की गई है । वहां धूप भी आती है । और पानी से भी वह पूरी तरह बच नहीं पाती, उन पर धूल जम जाती है । एक चित्रकार होने के नाते मुझे उनको देख कर दिल में एक दर्द सा उठता है । उन पेंटिंग्स के लिये कोई अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । अजन्ता केव्स की काफी अच्छी अच्छी पेंटिंग्स पार्लियामेंट हाउस में मौजूद

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

हैं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि उनको जिस प्रकार से ठीक तरह से रखना चाहिए, नहीं रक्खा जा रहा है । आपके आफिसर्स को उनको कैसे रखना चाहिए इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि उनकी कद्र तो एक आर्टिस्ट ही जानता है और मुझे तो उनकी ठीक व्यवस्था न देख कर दिल में दर्द होता है ।

यहां दिल्ली में एक माडर्न आर्ट गैलरी है जिसमें कितने ही आर्टिस्टिक क्लेक्शंस वगैरह रक्खे हैं । मैं भी वहां पर गई थी, ऐज एन आर्टिस्ट गई थी और मैं यह दुःख के साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि मुझे बड़ी निराशा अनुभव हुई । माडर्न आर्ट के नाम पर वहां इतनी भद्दी तस्वीरें हैं कि वह दरअसल रखने के काबिल नहीं हैं । उसको देख कर मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि माडर्न आर्ट बच्चों के आर्ट से भी बदतर होता है । जहां पर आर्ट नहीं होता और जिनको आर्ट नहीं आता है वह उसको माडर्न आर्ट कहने लगते है । अब आर्ट में कुछ तो कला होनी चाहिये वरना माडर्न आर्ट कह कर दुनिया को धोखे में डालना है ।

जब मैं लाल किले में गई तो मुझे उन पैंटिंग्स और डिजाइन्स को देख कर दिल में दर्द हुआ । वहां की डिजाइन्स बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे की हैं । मार्बल पत्थर पर बड़ा अच्छा काम बना हुआ है । बड़ी सुन्दर डिजाइन्स बनी हुई हैं लेकिन उनके प्रोपर मेंटेनेन्स के अभाव में आज उनका रूप रूप बिगड़ा हुआ है । अब होता यह है कि व्हाइटवाशिंग करते वक्त उन डिजाइन्स पर कूची फेर दी जाती है और धीरे धीरे वह कलाकृतियां फ्लैट हो चली हैं और डिजाइन्स काफी हद तक बिगड़ चुकी हैं । इसी तरह से लाल किले के बीच में दरबार हाल में एक कमल बना हुआ है और वह इतना सुन्दर बनाया हुआ है कि देखने से मालूम होता है कि सचमुच का कमल खिल रहा हो लेकिन आपके मिलेटरी वालों ने जा जाकर अपने पैरों से उसकी हुलिया बिगाड़ दी है और उस चीज को देख कर दिल रो उठता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि लाल किले में जहां जहां भी यह सुन्दर चित्रकारियां और डिजाइनें बनी हुई हैं वहां पर व्हाइट वाश करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं हैं । आप ठेकेदार को व्हाइट वाशिंग का हुक्म देते हैं और उनके आदमी एक सिरे से सब डिजाइनों पर भी सफेदी फेर देते हैं और इस तरह से वह कलाकृतियां खराब होती जा रही हैं बिल्कुल फ्लैट हो चली हैं सरकार को इधर ध्यान देना चाहिये और उनको खराब होने से बचाना चाहिये और वहां पर व्हाइटवाशिंग कराने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

अब आगरे के ताजमहल में आप जानते होंगे कि कितनी सुन्दर कलाकृतियां बनी हुई हैं और वहां की एक एक डिजाइन और पत्थर बोलता हुआ सा मालूम देता है । मैं चाहती हूं कि यहां लाल किले में भी चित्रकारियों और डिजाइनों का प्रौपर प्रीजर्वेशन हो और उनका प्रौपर मेंटेनेन्स हो ।

अब सरकार इस सालारजंग म्यूजियम को नेशनल एम्पोर्टेंस का घोषित करने जा रही है । मैं चाहूंगी कि मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलायें कि उन सुन्दर कलेक्शन्स और पेंटिंग्स वगैरह को ठीक से प्रीजर्व करने के लिये आप क्या विशेष व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं । वहां की लाइब्रेरी में कितनी ही किताबें ऐसी हैं जिनको कि आपको ओरिजनल में प्रीजर्व करना है । कितनी ही किताबों को प्रिंट करवाना है । अब जाहिर है कि आपको इसके लिए विशेष व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । खाली उसको नेशनल एम्पोर्टेंस का डिक्लेयर कर देने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है । आपको मालूम होना चाहिये कि लेट नवाब सालार जंग ने इस म्यूजियम को कायम करने में रात दिन एक कर दिया था । वह चौबीसों घंटे सोते जागते और खाते पीते इसी उधेड़बुन

में रहते थे कि लाइब्रेरी और आर्ट म्युजियम में क्लैक्शंस की तादाद में इजाफा किया जाय। नवाब साहब ने इस म्युजियम और लाइब्रेरी को मौजूदा शक्ल में देने में रात दिन एक कर दिया था और इस काम के पीछे वह दीवाने बन गये थे तब जाकर वह यह चीज हमें दे सके।

मुझे आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदय इन सब बातों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करेंगे और इस बात का विशेष प्रयत्न करेंगे कि यह म्युजियम और लाइब्रेरी सही मायनों में एक नेशनल एम्पोर्टेंस की चीज बन जाय। जाहिर है कि सरकार को इसके लिये विशेष प्रयत्न करने होंगे और उसको काफी माली इमदाद भी देनी होगी। इसके अलावा मन्त्री महोदय को यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि नये अफसरान और पुराने अफसरों के बीच में आपस में कोई गड़बड़ या झगडा वगैरह किसी किस्म का नहीं होना चाहिये। मन्त्री महोदय जो यह बिल लाये हैं मैं इसके लिये उनको बधाई देती हूं और उसका समर्थन करती हूं।

श्री माधव नारायण जाधव (मालेगांव) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो बिल हाउस के सामने है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। अभी माननीय सदस्य श्री नरसिंहन् ने सदन के सामने नेशनल म्युजियम क्या होना चाहिये इसके बारे में अपनी राय रक्खी है। मिनिस्टर महोदय का इस बारे में क्या ख्याल है यह साफ होना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसे सवालात रक्खे हैं, पेश किये हैं जिनके कि ऊपर काफी रोशनी पड़नी चाहिए। लेकिन इसके साथ ही जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि हमारी जो हैसियत है, हमारे जो रिसोंसेज और फण्ड्स हैं उनको देखते हुए पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक ही ऐसा नेशनल म्युजियम होना चाहिये, मैं इस बात को कतई मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता कि माननीय सदस्य ने विदेशों में कई म्युजियम देखे होंगे। छोटे छोटे देश हैं काफी पैसा भी उनके पास है लेकिन उन देशों के मुकाबले हमारा हिन्दुस्तान कितना बड़ा है यह उन्होंने सोचा नहीं है। हमारे इस विशाल देश की आबादी ४३ करोड़ से अधिक है। एजूकेशन, संस्कृति और कला की दृष्टि से हमारे देश के सर्वसाधारण लोगों को चाहे वह विद्यार्थी हों और चाहे बड़े आदमी हों सब की यह जो कला की चीजें होती हैं, संस्कृति की चीजें होती हैं, चाहे हमारे देश की हों अथवा दूसरे देशों की, उनको देखने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। और इस दृष्टि से गवर्नमेंट ने जो तय किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐसे नेशनल म्युजियम बनाये जायेंगे, यह एक स्वागत योग्य बात है। जब इस सदन में कलकत्ता म्युजियम के बारे में बहस हो रही थी, तो मैंने कहा था कि यदि इस आशय का एक बिल हमारे सामने आता कि इस देश में नेशनल म्युजियम्ज के बारे में हमारी क्या पालिसी रहेगी, तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन वह एक अलग बात है। चूंकि एक आदमी ने जो कलेक्शन किया है, वह उस को नेशनल म्यूजियम के तौर से हमें दे रहा है, तो उसके लिये हमें एक अलग बिल लाना पड़ा है, यह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूं।

मैंने खुद इस म्युजियम को देखा है और साथ ही कलकत्ता म्यूजियम और मद्रास म्युजियम को भी देखने का अवसर मुझे मिला है। केवल हमारे राष्ट्र की ही चीजें इस म्यूजियम में हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। वहां और देशों की चीजें भी रखी गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल म्यूजियम एक दिन में ही नहीं बन जायगा और इसके लिये हमारे पास जो फण्ड्स हैं, उनको देख कर हमें हमेशा रोते नहीं रहना चाहिये। जैसा कि किसी ने कहा है कि रोम वाज नाट बिल्ट इन ए डे, वैसे ही नेशनल म्युजियम की जोर तस्वीर है, वह एक दिन में ही पूरी नहीं हो जायगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस तरफ जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाये और जो नेशनल म्युजियम्ज हम बनाना चाहते हैं, उन को अच्छे ढंग से और साइंटिफिक ढंग से बनाने की कोशिश करे।

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई]

इस बिल के फ़ाइनेंशल मेमोरेंडम में बताया गया है कि इस नेशनल म्यूज़ियम के लिये एक नई इमारत बनाने पर बीस लाख रुपया खर्च होगा। मैं चाहूंगी कि एक अच्छे म्यूज़ियम में जैसी सुविधायें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये और जैसी इमारत उसके लिये होनी चाहिये, उन सब की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इस समय वहां जो आर्टिकल्ज़ और रिजविट्स हैं, उन को अच्छी तरह से नहीं रखा गया है। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि ऐसे कई आर्टिकल हैं, जो अभी तक म्ज़ियम में नहीं लाये गये हैं। माननीय मन्त्री महोदय को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि वहां पर सब चीज़ों को अलग अलग सैक्शन्ज़ बना कर और साइंटिफिक ढंग से रखा जाये और बच्चों के लिये अलग सैक्शन बनाया जाये। वहां पर कई ऐसी मूर्तियां और तस्वीर हैं, जो बच्चों को नहीं दिखाई जानी चाहियें। वहां पर कुछ न्यूड स्कैच्ज़ हैं लेकिन उन को खुली जगह पर रखा गया है।

13.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं चाहूंगा कि जो छोटे छोटे बच्चे और स्टुडेंट्स उस म्यूज़ियम को देखने जाते हैं, उनके सामने वे नंगी तस्वीरें और मूर्तियां न रखी जाय। स्टुडेंट्स के लिये अलग हिस्सा होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा करने की कोशिश की जायगी।

उस म्ज़ियम में जो मुलाज़िम हैं, उन को म्यूज़ियम्ज़ सम्बन्धी शास्त्र के बारे में और वहां रखी गई सब चीज़ों के बारे में पूरी पूरी मालमात होनी चाहियें। उनको इतना ज्ञान होना चाहिये कि वे हर एक चीज़ की हिस्ट्री बता सकें, वहां पर जो कला की चीज़ें हैं, उन के बारे में बता सकें कि वे किस देश की हैं, ओरिजिनल हैं या रेप्लिका हैं। वहां पर कुछ आदमी भी काम करते हैं और कुछ महिलायें भी हैं। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि अब जो नई एप्वायन्टमेंट्स हों, जो नये मुलाज़िम रखे जायें, उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा महिलायें हों, क्योंकि महिलाओं में किसी चीज़ के बारे में अच्छी तरह से बताने की खासियत होती है। उनकी ऐसी नेचर होती है कि जिस तरीके से वे किसी चीज़ के बारे में बताती हैं, उस का लोगों पर असर होता है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री हुडा और श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई, ने कहा कि एक आदमी ने आर्ट और कला की अलग अलग चीज़ों के लिये जो इतना पैसा सर्फ़ किया है, उसके लिये कौतुक होना ज़रूरी है। उन्होंने इस बारे में जो सराहना और कद्र की है, वह स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि वे वहां के रहने वाले हैं।

फ़ीस के बारे में भी मन्त्री महोदय को खास तवज्जह देनी पड़ेगी। कई लोग ऐसा कहेंगे कि इस म्यूज़ियम का खर्चा बढ़ने वाला है और चूंकि नये मुलाज़िम वहां रखने पड़ेंगे, इसलिये खर्चा दो लाख से बढ़ कर साढ़े तीन लाख हो जायगा और वह खर्चा कहां से पूरा होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि म्यूज़ियम की फ़ीस कम करने से इनकम ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। कुछ भिखारियों ने हम को बताया कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो नये क्वायन्ज़, नये पैसे, निकाले हैं, उनसे हमारी आमदनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि नये पैसे कोई भी आदमी दे देता है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश के हालात को देखते हुए, यहां की ऐवरेज नकम को देखते हुए यदि फीस कम रखी जायेगी, तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इस म्यूज़ियम को देखने के लिये जायेंगे और उसकी नकम ऊपर बढ़ेगी।

मैं चाहता हूं कि जो बातें मैंने अर्ज की हैं, मिनिस्टर महोदय उन की तरफ ध्यान दें।

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I welcome this Bill. I am glad that the hon. Minister, at the present moment, is nationalising some of the big museums of India. I am using the word in the commercial sense, namely that the administration of these museums is being taken over by Government from the private managements.

As regards the Salar Jung Museum, though I could not see it very minutely, I think that this is a museum which contains some valuable treasures which can be taken over by Government as a national museum. I appreciate and welcome this idea.

Of course, if we look into the growth of the museums not only in our country but in other countries also, we shall find that in the beginning, these museums in the feudal ages were the creations of the rajahs, maharajahs, feudal princes or big rich men; they used to collect these art treasures according to their whims and hobbies, as individual collectors, and later on, these were collected together and kept in a museum. Now, gradually, when the States are taking over these things from the private managements, all these collections are now being turned into museums. So, we find that in every museum, there are some anomalous collections; there is some difference in the art collections and other art objects. Mostly, the rich people belonging to the feudal classes had originally taken the initiative in bringing these collections together and in setting up these museums, and thus, all these art objects and art collections were considered as their personal belongings in the beginning. In fact, not only could they afford to spend at that time, but these were available to them also, because they were the patrons in those ages, of musicians, artistes, writers, sculptors and all other persons who donated their art objects to the nation and to posterity. So, the people used to consider all those collections as articles belonging personally to these big men or rich men, and they used to look at these things, not from the point of view of study, but in a spirit of awe and wonder at how these people had been able to collect those things. But, gradually, that age has passed, and also that race of collectors is now extinct. Now, Government comes into the picture, and they are taking over these museums in order to turn these things into objects of study. That is the history of the growth of museums in all countries of the world.

At the same time, I appreciate the action of Government in taking over the museum which was built up by Salar Jung Sahib in his personal capacity and on his personal initiative. But one apprehension in the minds of connoisseurs of art is that too much departmentalism may hinder the growth of the museum. So far as these institutions are concerned, personal initiative and personal energies are required to transfrom them into living institutions. So we would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that red-tapism does not stand in the way of the development of this museum.

As regards museums in India, there were two or three committees appointed. One of the committees has made some recommendations regarding the setting up of museums region-wise and zone-wise and also for having a national museum. Here I would like to support Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav and say that India being a big country, it is not possible for people from all corners to go to one place to see the exhibits of the national museum. We can have museums in regions and call them national museums. There is no harm in that. It does not in any way go against the prestige of the country.

Then there are still many museums which could be taken over by Government. There is a museum in Mysore set up by the predecessor of the present Maharaja who is the Governor now. It is a very good museum. But the objects of art are being damaged

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

and wasted, because the exhibits are not being properly looked after by anybody. Then there is a museum at Jaipur. It is a better museum, and more care is taken of that museum. There are also some other museums. There is one at Allahabad. There also some care is taken to look after the museum.

In these museums the exhibits are arranged in such a way that it is very difficult to have a connected idea, if I go round the rows of gallaries. This has to be looked into.

There is also scope for setting up museums in other places, like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. There is also scope for developing the Bombay museum. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider these things also. The time has come to see that the objects of art available in those areas without any museum at present are collected and exhibited in museums set up in those places.

Another thing I would like to mention is about the diversification of museums. There are different types of museums. In Calcutta, there are commercial museums. Recently, a new museum has been set up by Shri Birla.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Not by Shri Birla, but by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: That is also a very good museum. It is a special museum. Such museums are also necessary. Such museums covering other aspects also should be developed. This will develop the country in the sphere of museums of various types.

As I said, in most of these museums, the exhibits are arranged so haphazardly that it is very difficult for anyone going round the rows of gallaries to get an idea. The exhibits should be arranged in such a way that a student or foreign visitor who goes round can have a glimpse of development of the different ages. For this reason also, the gallery guides should be trained. There is necessity for a training college for these gallery guides so that through their help the student or foreign tourists who go round these museums may get an educative value or impression about the past of the country.

I would again thank the hon. Minister for taking over this museum. I would tell him that such museums which have not been taken over by Government are being wasted because there is nobody to look after them. I would request him that these museums should also be taken under Government management so that they can be put into order and be of benefit to the country.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): I fully associate myself with the fine sentiments expressed by the hon. Minister in his opening speech introducing the motion for consideration. It is actually a great thing that a single individual, the late Nawab Bahadur Salar Jung, had collected such valuable articles of art and manuscripts of historical importance. I also cannot imagine how it was possible for a single gentleman to collect such a vast quantity of articles. Of course, the entire credit for this may not go to the late Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur because two of his ancestors also took some part in collecting these things. But the major part of the credit goes to him. This shows how he was determined to establish the museum.

It is also a great thing that the ex-Hyderabad State Government preserved the museum properly after his death. I thank the Ministry and the Andhra Pradesh Government and also the claimants to the property of the late Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur for having effected a compromise as a result of which this museum has been brought under the control of the Government of India.

As regards the policy towards museums in this country, I fully agree with the view of Shri Narasimhan that there should be one national museum in the country. Some hon. Members have expressed the view that considering the size of our country and the distance from place to place, we may not have only one museum but several museums. But in my opinion, in consonance with the greatness of the Indian Union, there should be only one National Museum, and there may be regional museums in different States or different parts. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal was saying that like the regional languages which are also called national languages, we may have regional museums which may be called national museums. There may be such national museums, but their grade and importance may not be like that of the National Museum which should be one for the whole country.

Perhaps regarding this particular museum, the Salar Jung Museum, there have been some difficulties faced by the Ministry, because the case was pending before the court and they had to take great trouble to effect a compromise. Perhaps under the terms of the compromise, they are obliged to declare it a national museum.

14.00 hrs.

In this connection, I would say that when the National Museum Bill for the Calcutta Museum was introduced here, the hon. Minister, Shri Humayun Kabir was pleased to mention—and it was stated also in the Statement of Objects and Reasons—that the Calcutta Museum was for the eastern region. So, from that it was concluded, or rather it was inferred that there would be some three or four museums for different regions. Whatever it may be, according to this Bill this Salar Jung Museum is going to be declared a National Museum. I would submit that this should be developed properly. Hyderabad is a good place and it is centrally situated—from the south, the north, the east and the west—and so this museum should be developed into a museum of national importance.

According to the provisions of the Bill, in the Board there would be 11 members, the Governor of Andhra Pradesh being its Chairman. Among the 11 members one would be a Secretary who would be always at Delhi; and there are the Vice-Chancellor and the Accountant-General etc. From the list we find that none of these gentlemen who are to be members of the Board are free and they are all very busy men. Therefore, I apprehend that they may not be able to give sufficient time and attention that is required to look after the Museum.

Of course, in the rules and regulations to be made by Government according to the provisions of the Bill they may provide for the management of the Museum and Library. But it would be good if some of the members now forming the Board could have been given the responsibility for the Museum. I also do not find here any provision as to who would call a meeting of the Board and how the day to day administration of the Board, the Museum and the Library would be carried on. It would have been good if the Superintendent of the Museum or any higher authority or even some Member of the Board had been given the responsibility and had been made an ex-officio member in charge of the Museum. I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the thing also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as regards accounts and audit reports, it has been provided in clause 21 that the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India would audit the accounts or authorise somebody on his behalf to audit the accounts. He would submit his reports and certificate to the Government, that is, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

According to article 149 of our Constitution, the Auditor-General is to audit the accounts of the Union and

[Shri Samantsinhar]

of the States and any other bodies that may be prescribed by law made by this Parliament. Article 151 provides that the reports of accounts audited by the Auditor-General would be submitted to the President who will lay them before Parliament. But here the report of the Auditor-General shall be given to Government, that is the Ministry. I also do not know whether the Ministry will place it before the House for discussion. Such matters are now becoming great things; and in many places the accounts are not properly kept. Particularly, in such museums where valuable collections, both of antiquity and of historical importance, are kept, there is also a chance of those being removed, taken away or lost. These can be pursued only if the Comptroller and Auditor-General goes into the accounts.

Earlier I was saying that none of the members of the Board are being made responsible for the affairs of the Board, the Museum or the Library Only if the Comptroller is given the proper power and the report is placed before this House, there would be some control over the affairs.

I had the privilege of visiting this great museum. I found that the admission fees are very high. Museums should not be considered as places of amusement like the cinema or the theatre. They are, besides having a little amusement, having educative value also. So, taking into account the educative value behind this, the fee should be reduced. Formerly, it belonged to the State Government and also to private individuals. Now, they have become State property and have also been raised to the national standard. So, I request the Ministry to consider the reduction of the admission fees.

Having said this much I welcome this Bill and I hope that in due course Government would take proper steps to develop this museum to actual national importance.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the good things for which the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs would be known in the days to come is the acquisition of this museum. It will also be remembered that it was under the aegis of this Ministry that this museum became an institution of national importance. There are few occasions in this House when I feel like congratulating the Minister or Ministers or the Ministry. But I must say that this is one of those occasions when I feel like giving a word of praise to the Ministry and also a good word of encouragement to the Minister for the good work he has done. I hope this will not be last act of his cultural activities that we will have to celebrate in this House.

Sir, a foreign diplomat who came to Delhi some time back said that Delhi was an outgrown village. He felt that Delhi could not be called a big capital or a big metropolis. It was only a village which had grown beyond its normal size. Naturally, you will ask me why he made that observation. He felt that no city could call itself a metropolis or a capital which did not have a national theatre, a national museum, a national library and also, I think, a zoo of national importance. These are the things which are necessary for the proper growth—intellectual and cultural—of any city in this world. I am glad that Delhi is acquiring all these things and the day will not be far off when that foreign diplomat will have to revise his opinion. But Delhi is not the only city in India and India is not a small country. In India there are so many States and each State has a beauty of its own; in India there are so many big cities and each city has a charm of its own. Therefore, I will be very happy if in every capital of every State in India we have museums, theatres and libraries, because it is these things which promote the cultural life of a country

much more than the cinemas which are growing up like mushrooms in the country. I would be very happy if ten cinemas are closed in the city and one library springs up instead. These cinemas show the fake kind of culture but the museums show genuine articles which we call as culture. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the possibility of giving each big city in this country museums and all those products of culture which I have enumerated.

At the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to consider another aspect. When we go to some other countries, we do not see that the museums there contain only works of art; but we also see museums where the people can receive education in military science. For instance, in Tokyo they have a wonderful military museum where you can have specimens of all kinds of weapons, modern and old. Similarly, India requires what you call scientific museums. After all, the modern age is an age of science and technology and unless we can have museums of that kind we cannot progress very fast.

These museums, as it is, are primarily meant for research scholars who are interested in those objects which are displayed there and also for students; besides they are also meant for sight-seers whether they are from our own country or from other countries. But then these museums have to play a great part in shaping the life and thoughts of the coming generations. What I want to urge is that we should have such museums where every child, boy and girl, can go to and see with their own eyes what is happening in the world of science, in the world of space, in the world of scientific research and in the world of so many developing trades and so many growing items of commerce. I would request the hon. Minister to think of the possibility of having some museums which can be sources of education for our children and boys and girls and all those whom we call adults. I think that is something which has got to be done.

The printed word tires, but the visual word—if I may use that word—stimulates and inspires. You know it very well and I know it very well and all the Members of Parliament know it very well that the amount of paper, the amount of written material, that we get is sometimes like a heavy weight for us. Somebody said that the 20th century is the age of paper. True. But we do not want to be submerged under paper. We want that we should be able to make use of our eyes and our ears and be stimulated and inspired and be edified and be entertained. I believe that all these things can be done with the help of these museums.

I have had the honour of visiting this Salar Jung Museum at Hyderabad. I must admit that museum was a veritable university. As you cannot do justice to a university by one visit, so I said to myself that I should be a student in this museum for a number of months in order to get the full flavour of this museum. That is what I felt. I think that gentleman who collected all these articles and books, curios, cabinets, works of art, statues, paintings, furniture, manuscripts, deeds, etc.,—whose speciality it was to collect—was one of the most unique perons that this country has produced, and I pay my homage to his departed soul. I pray to God that he should be in Heaven, where he deserves to be. The noble work that he has done is such that he and his work will be always remembered not only today but for all time to come.

When I went to this museum I felt that the things were not so properly arranged at that time. I felt that there was an element of congestion so far as the display of the articles was concerned. I felt that there were more things in the museum than could be

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

accommodated in that space. I also felt that the persons who are there to show us round were not very well qualified. They were like those pandits who know the mantras by heart without knowing their meaning or like some students who know a thing by heart without understanding their significance.

Shri Balmiki (Bulandshahr—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mantras have their efficacy.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You cannot tell me that. I am a Brahmin. I was born in mantras and I will die in mantras. I will live in mantras. (*Interruptions*) I know that he also was born in mantras and will die like me in mantras!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Order, order:

Shri D. C. Sharma: I found those guides repeating things without any feeling about what they were saying and without any understanding of what they were saying. Therefore I felt that a new type of guides should be provided. Moreover, I felt that the surroundings of the Salar Jung Museum were not so attractive. These are my impressions. They may or they may not be correct. But I am giving you my own impressions of my visit to that museum. Now that this museum is going to be a museum of national importance, to be visited not only by people from India but by people from other countries of the world, I am sure that all these shortcomings will be made good so that this museum becomes one of the bright spots, attracting students from everywhere.

Another point that I want to make is this. A museum should not be there to satisfy only the idle curiosity of the people. Of course, it has got to cater to that also. But I would submit that this museum should not only be a temple for those who want to satisfy their aesthetic tastes but also a temple for those who want to satisfy their urge for acquiring more knowledge. That is to say, this library and this museum should be properly equipped and properly looked after so that generations of students go there to acquire knowledge which they will be able to disseminate to the world and so that generations of seekers after knowledge go there in order to satisfy their thirst for knowledge. I feel that this museum can do all that.

I do not think the Minister of Cultural Affairs has done anything great by conferring upon this museum the status of an institution of national importance. I think that status is inherent in that. That status belongs to it. That status is not to be conferred. By this manifold activities and by his deep interest in these things, Salar Jung made this museum an institution of national importance without knowing what he was doing.

I come to the Board and other things. I think the Board is going to be constituted in a very admirable way. But this Board has a great deal of static element in it. I want this Board to have something of dynamic element in it. Unless that element is there, we cannot build up his museum properly. At the same time, this Board is like an ivory tower with the Governor, Secretaries, Vice-Chancellors, Accountant-General, persons nominated, etc., I want that this Board should have a living touch with that living life of the people....

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Like Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think it is only a question between you and me as to who is more alive, you or I. I think physically you are more alive, but in other respects, I am more alive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This board should represent the living cultural movements of this country. I do not

know if there should be people from the Lok Sabha or not. If they take them, there is no harm. But the representatives of culture, people who are shaping culture in my country should be associated with this museum, so that this museum does not become a museum for these members of the Board, but it becomes museum of those persons who are very much in touch with the living currents of the cultural life of our country.

I submit, therefore, that we should have some professors in this Board, some professors of art. Secondly, I come to the Fund of the Board. Of course, I agree with some hon. Members that the fee should not be very exorbitant and it should be very small. It is said here:

> "all moneys received by the Board by way of grant, gift, donation, benefaction, bequest, subscription, contribution or transfer".

I think this is going to be only a dead letter. Who is going to give these donations and all these things? Our great leaders of the country are now saying that the people should learn not to depend too much on the Government. Therefore, money has to be found by the Central Government. I hope that the Central Government will give this museum the money that it deserves and that would be adequate for its needs.

Another suggestion I want to make is that this museum should not have a Chairman who has got so much power. I do not know who is going to be the chairman.

An Hon. Member: The Governor.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Governors are not selected for their cultural activities. Governors are selected for other qualities.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: They are very capable people.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I admire them; I yield to none, especially not to my hon. friend, in my admiration for the Governors. But the chairman of the Board should be a person who is really interested in culture and who does not stay there because he occupies a high administrative post.

I would submit very respectfully that there should be appointed a committee of inspection for this museum. You may call it a committee of inspection or by any other name, but this committee should visit this museum at least once in two years. It should be a committee of independent persons. They should go round and see what is happening there and they should also suggest ways and means of expanding and improving this museum. There should be a committee of independent persons drawn from the cultural elements of our country to do this.

With these words, I commend this Bill whole-heartedly. I know that this is one of the good Bills on which I have had the privilege to speak. I congratulate the Minister again for the good work he has done. I hope this is not the last good work, but he will do many more.

14·27 hrs.

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to make an announcement on behalf of the Speaker. I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram, dated the 3rd May, 1961, from the Police Inspector, Calicut:—

> "Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, Member, Lok Sabha, under remand, was fined Rs. 10, in default simple imprisonment for one week, by the Principal Sub-Magistrate, Calicut. Provided 'B' Class. Removed to Central Jail, Cannanore, today."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He has not paid fine?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): He has preferred to go to jail.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): There is no A class or B class; there is only superior and ordinary class. How is it that he has been given B Class?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have only read out the telegram.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall continue with the Bill.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): I congratulate the Minister on his bringing forward this good piece of legislation. At the outset, I must say that this Bill is a little bit of an improvement on the compromise petition which was accepted by the Union of India. In Para C, there was a provision:

> "One or more members of the late Nawab Salar Jung family to be selected by the Central Government."

The Central Government had the option of selecting either one or more than one. In the Bill, the Central Government has definitely said:

> "One person to be nominated by the Central Government".

Therefore, there is no doubt about the number. I quite appreciate that.

But I have to submit that there is a little bit of a lacuna here, because suppose there is no such person of the late Nawab Salar Jung family forthcoming or alive, what will happen? I think a little bit of drafting might have got over this difficulty. Of course, there is the saving clause 7 whereby even if there is a vacancy, that will not make this piece of legislation face any difficulty.

Now I will meet a few points which have been raised. One gentleman said with great eloquence that this collection is neither big nor artistic enough to be glorified into a national museum. I do not know how far that is true His main point was that there are only a few copies and some costly furniture, and there are not things of real artistic value or other things which are necessary for making a museum a great and national one. It may be true, but I would submit that there are good original collections. I have seen very great museums keeping copies—there is only one original of Mona Lisa. If you go to the British museum, if you go to Prado Museum in Madrid and other museums you will find some beautiful copies too. Therefore, copies as such are not to be belittled in that way. I am quite sure that there are certain good original things there too.

One of my hon. friends, Shri Sharma, very eloquently said that there is no necessity of any legislation it was already by its own merit a national museum. With very great respect I would say that I could not follow him. It was certainly not open to the public. It was owned by the public. But by this deed of compromise, by this decree of compromise, it has become the property of the Union of India. Therefore the court's decree and this piece of legislation now certainly gives it a national character, and it is being opened to the whole of the country. This legislation is, therefore, necessary.

Somebody said that there should be only one museum in India. As a matter of fact, even small countries have got more than one museum—sometimes three, four, five or six museums. Therefore, a national museum need not be a centralised thing but must be open to the whole nation.

There was another criticism, that it does not depict our national character, you do not find Indian art or Indian culture reflected in the exhibits. It may be true. But I had the privilege

of seeing a very large number of museums all over the world, and those museums do not contain only exhibits of those countries. They are collected from all over the world. As a matter of fact, a national museum is actually the expression of the nation's cultural aspect. It may be that at the present moment this museum may not be able to boast of many highly artistic things, things of very great artistic value, but still it may start with this as a nucleus. As a matter of fact, I would request the hon. Minister, who himself has got an artistic bent of mind, to collect for this museum from near about places things of artistic value, now scattered and neglected.

One of my hon. friends said that pictures and art galleries are neglected by our Government. If you look at the history of most of the museums in the world you will find that up till now practically no museum was started by the Government. These are being started very recently. Even the Ermitage of Leningrad were the collections of two monarchs of Russia, specially of one Czar and his sister. The Prado Museum of Madrid was also the collection of the monarchs of Spain, and in Italy, Louvre and other places, practically these are collections generally of monarchs and sometimes of very big lords. These people either offered their collections voluntarily or by certain political changes all these things become the national property. The British museum was actually started from the gift of one man. Then other men came and there were other sets of collections added. In this way, collections became accumulated and now the British museum is something for which the people there can be very justly proud.

I would say one other thing. We are starting museums and we are housing our exhibits and art galleries. The technique of this special architecture has developed to a very great extent elsewhere. But it is very unfortunate that in none of our art galleries—practically we have no real art gallery at all—in India at present we have not as yet that type of architecture which actually is fitted for it and which can display the paintings at their best. As a matter of fact, we are not constructing such buildings for our museums. When his building is going to be constructed, I would ask the hon. Minister to see that experts are consulted and buildings are made in such a way that the treasures are properly kept preserved and properly displayed. If you go to the Calcutta museum, it is a very big glorious massive building. But you cannot have a proper art gallery there and the paintings in periodic exhibitions are displayed very poorly there. I would say that the building is not actually suited for displaying paintings at all—of course, that technique has developed very lately and is changing the pattern of architecture.

There is one other thing that I would ask the hon. Minister to take into consideration. Wherever I have gone to see these art galleries and museums, in the east and in the west, I have seen that the State or the authorities who are responsible for it always print beautiful albums. In India you do not have any such albums. There are some picture postcards—small tiny things. They are generally done by people for making money, and it is not a Government enterprise at all. In Italy, specially in Rome, for Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 less than a guinea—you can have a beautiful coloured album which you will value as a treasure throughout your life. These things you can get in Spain, Italy, France, Holland and other places. I would submit that our Ministry should pay some attention to this aspect of the question, because a tourist when he comes he may like certain exhibits and other things but he may not be able to carry their image in his mind and he may want some momento or remembrancer to take with him so that he can enjoy when he goes back. These albums are very important for that purpose.

[Shri N. R. Ghosh]

I would ask the hon. Minister, though it is not very relevent here, to consider one other thing. Throughout India I know there are a large number of treasures, valuable manuscripts and books which are collected by a man who was rich, who had culture and who had a taste for them. But his successors or his descendants had generally nothing of the kind and they either allowed them to be moth eaten and destroyed or sold them for a song. I know, from reliable source, that in a village in Nuddea there was a large collection of books and precious manuscripts. Shri Ashutosh Mukerjee tried to get them. When he attempted he found that somebody had taken the whole lot of those invaluable manuscripts on palm leaves and they could not be traced. Even now, innumerable books and manuscripts are scattered all over the country. It ought to be the duty of this Ministry to collect those things It is already late, let it not be too late. If an attempt is made even now I think many things can be salvaged and collected. These are treasures which you can never get.

There are many other things. You know that Shri Harprasad Shastri went to Tibet. He found innumerable translations of Sanskrit books-- the original books were lost in our country, but the translations were there. He brought with him certain things, but now a catastrophe has fallen there and all those things have been lost for ever. Certain things like this can happen. There are many of our books and mansucripts even in in the near East, in Mongolia and other places. The British people and the Americans as also the Germans have got the adventurous spirit. They are digging out things from the bottom of the Dead Sea, in the runs of Babylon, in Jerusalem. They are getting things even 2500 years old from there. In our own country, all these things are scattered and we are not trying our best to get them, at least we are not trying as much as we should to collect them. It is the duty of this Ministry to do it.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. I congratulate the hon. Minister. I know him very well, and I would only tell him that if he gives his attention in this direction much of our treasures which are going to be lost can even now be reclaimed and preserved.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinda): Sir, with regard to the communication which you have just now read on behalf of the Speaker in connection with the conviction of Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair, I have to point out one thing. You said that he has been given B class. The offence is a technical one. He has been a former Minister in the composite State of Madras before 1953. He has been a respected Member of this House all these years. I think it is correct that the Speaker should protect the dignity of the hon. Member who has been arrested by the police. If he can ask the Home Minister to communicate to the Kerala Government about the classification, I think it will only be correct. I hope that they have rectified it already, but it is not in keeping with the real tradition or the intention of classification. The magistrate might have erred in giving him B class.

Shri Ranga: Even during the British days, Members of the Central Assembly were always given class I in the jails. I hope, Sir, you will convey the general wish of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Instead of asking the hon. Speaker to bring this to the notice of the Home Minister of the Kerala State, it could be better done if the hon. Members bring this to the notice of the Home Minister here, who should do this. Anyhow, I will convey these wishes to the Speaker.

Shri Ranga: I had been feeling it all the time, and I am very glad that Shri Thirumala Rao has raised this point. If it goes through you, Sir, it will have greater decorum.

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं । मैं नवाब सालार जंग बहादुर और अजायबघर की कमेटी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि देश के कोने कोने से उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी अच्छी चीजें इकट्ठी करके यहां रखी हैं । आने वाली नसलें और आज के युवक और वृद्ध सभी को इन अजायबघरों से यह मौका मिलता है कि वे जा कर चीजों को देखें और उनसे सबक सीखें ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि वह इस बिल को चाहे देर से ही सही, जैसे श्री दी० चं० शर्मा जी ने कहा, लाये हैं । इस बिल को उन्हें पहले ले आना चाहिये था । यह बहुत अहम चीज थी लेकिन इसमें सरकार को मुश्किलात हो सकती हैं । मंत्री महोदय ने जो इसके लिए दस लाख रुपया बिलडिंग वगैरह बनाने के लिए निकाला है और इसी तरह से पांच लाख रुपया जो आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने बोर्ड के लिए रखा है, वह भी सराहनीय है ।

जहां तक बोर्ड का ताल्लुक है, मैं मानता हूं कि यह अच्छी बात है कि गवर्नर साहब को उसका प्रधान रखा जाए । उनके पास समय भी होता है और ऐसे कामों के अन्दर गवर्नर साहब का इस्तेमाल भी सही होता है । जैसे शर्मा साहब ने कहा कि बावजूद हमारे नेताओं द्वारा अच्छे कामों के लिए चन्दे देने की अपीलें किये जाने के बाद भी लोग कम चन्दे देते हैं अगर यहां पर छोटे आदमियों को रखा जाता तो चन्दे न के बराबर ही मिलते । चूंकि गवर्नर साहब को और दूसरे बड़े बड़े आदमियों को इसमें रखने की तजवीज की गई है, वह चन्दे हासिल करने में फायदेमन्द साबित हो सकती है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि उनका इस बोर्ड में रहना बहुत अहम है, बहुत जरूरी है ।

आप जानते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि पंजाब में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर भी जब पुरानी तानाशाही थी या रजवाड़े थे, जागीरदार थे, तो उनको इस तरह की बातों का बड़ा शौक हुआ करता था और वे इस तरह की चीजें इकट्ठा किया करते थे जो कि आने वाली नसलों के लिए सबकआमेज हो सकती हैं । चूंकि देश बहुत बड़ा है इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे इस मंत्रालय को इस तरह का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये कि हर एक प्रदेश में एक एक या दो दो अजायबघर बनें ताकि लोगों को इनको देखने के लिए बहुत दूर के स्थानों पर न जाना पड़े ।

मैं यह भी महसूस करता हूं कि जो भाई दूर दराज के स्थानों से अजायबघरों को देखने के लिए जाएं रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ से उनके लिए किराये के अन्दर कुछ कमी की जानी चाहिये, थोड़े पैसों में उनको टिकिट दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में लोग जा कर इन अजायबघरों को देख सकें और सबक हासिल कर सकें । कोई गलत इस्तेमाल उन टिकटों का न करें, उसके लिए भी कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला जा सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अजायबघर से निकलते ही उसको फिर गाड़ी पर बिठा दिया जाए ?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : इस तरह की बात की जरूरत नहीं है ।

टिकट खरीदवा ली जाये और देख लिया जाए कि वह अजायबघर देखने के लिए ही जाना चाहता है ।

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संगरिया मंडी में गया हूं जहां पर हमारे दूसरे सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य स्वामी केशवानन्द जी ने बहुत से अमूल्य ग्रन्थ इकट्ठा करके रखे हुए हैं। जहां इस देश के बहुत से नवाबों और राजाओं ने अजायबघरों के लिए बहुत सारी चीजें इकट्ठा करके बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, वहां एक साधु ने भी बहुत बड़ा काम किया है और देश के दूसरे भागों में हो सकता है और लोगों ने भी किया हो। बावजूद इस बात के कि वह साधु हैं, आर्य समाजी हैं, उन्होंने बड़ी ही सदभावना के साथ हस्तलिखित कुरान शरीफ जो बहुत ही दुर्लभ है, इकट्ठा किया है और साथ ही साथ गुरु ग्रन्थ साहब और इस तरह के हिन्दुओं के धर्म ग्रन्थ जो हैं, न जाने कहां कहां से कितने परिश्रम के साथ इकट्ठे किए हैं। यही नहीं और भी बहुत सी वस्तुएं उन्होंने इकट्ठी की हैं। इस तरह के लोग जो काम करते हैं, उनको भी सरकार की तरफ से प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके बारे में कोई चिट्ठी निकाले, कोई अपील निकाले। आप जानते हैं कि एक बहुत बड़ी कमेटी ने उनको मकान आदि बनाने के लिए पांच लाख रुपया दिया है जो कि आज के दिन देना किसी के लिए भी आसान नहीं हो सकता है। बिना पैसे के कोई भी व्यक्ति या कोई भी इंस्टीटयूट चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा स्वामी या साधू क्यों न हो, या कितना ही बड़ा वह इंस्टीटयूट क्यों न हो, किसी काम को जारी नहीं रख सकता है। इस तरह की जो चीजें इकट्ठी की जाती हैं, इनका लाभ देश को मिल सके, इसके लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार एक अपील निकाले कि जिन जिन भाइयों के पास इस तरह के एग्जीबिटस हैं जो देश के लिए बहुत अहम हैं, बहुत जरूरी है,उनके बारे में वे सरकार को खबर करें और उन्होंने जो उन एग्जीबिटस को इकटठा करने पर खर्च किया है, उसमें से कुछ खर्चा सरकार उन्हें दे ताकि वे आगे भी अपने काम को जारी रख सक।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा जी ने कहा है कि सिनेमा फिल्म्ज का तथा हथियारों का भी अजायबघर बनना चाहिये। मैं न हथियारों का जिक्र करूंगा और न ही सिनेमाओं का जिक्र करूंगा। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और मैं चाहता हूं कि कृषि मंत्रालय से मिल करके जगह जगह, हर प्रदेश में, एक एक या दो दो जो खेती में औजार काम में आते थे, या आते हैं, भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में, उनके अजायबघर खोले जायें। उनमें यह दिखाया जाए कि हमारा देश जो कि बहुत बड़ा देश है, उसके एक हिस्से में कौन से औजार इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं, दूसरे में कौन से किए जाते हैं या किए जाते थे, किस समय कौन से किए जाते रहे हैं तथा दूसरे देशों में कौन कौन से औजार खेती के लिए इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो खेती की तरक्की हो सकेगी और इसके साथ ही साथ लोगों को शिक्षा भी मिल सकेगी मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे भी अजायबघर बनाये जायें।

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to the hon. Members of the House who have taken part in these discussions and, with them, I would also like to pay my tribute to the late Navab Salar Jung Bahadur for the very rich collection which he has left for the nation. The details were given by my colleague, Dr. Das, but I would like to repeat that the quantum of his gift is really exceptional.

14:49 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

I understand that his personal contribution was something like Rs. 3 crores and that of his family was another Rs. 2 crores, so that almost single-handed he built up this collection which has been described by one of our most distinguished foreign diplomats, who was here a few years ago, as perhaps the richest single individual collection he had seen anywhere in the world. I think it is a very great con-

collection and the nation should be grateful to the late Salar Jung. We should also be grateful to his family because they could have dissipated all this wealth in unnecessary litigation but instead they decided to enter into a compromise deed and all claimants gave up their claims so that the entire corpus could be handed over to the nation. I am also grateful for the efforts of the Andhra Pradesh Government who have helped us greatly in carrying out these negotiations.

When this happy situation was reached, there was some discussion as to how this museum should be developed. There was a suggestion that there may be some kind of a private trust or that it might be a State museum. But I confess that I felt that the collection was so rich that it should be given the status of a national museum. Therefore with the consent of the Government of Andhra Pradesh—I gladly pay a tribute to them because they agreed the moment I approached them saying that they should hand it over to the Central Government—we were able to declare it a national museum.

There has been some discussion about the National Museums also. My hon. friend, Shri Jadhav, asked as to what the Government's policy is about the national museum. I thought that I had made this position fairly clear during the discussion on another Bill a little while ago when we were discussing the Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill. I placed before the House my views that in India the idea of one single national museum is completely out of place. In a vast country like ours, there must be national museums in different parts. I am glad to find that almost every hon. Member of this House is of the same view. There are only two exceptions, namely, my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, with whom I shall deal a little later, and my hon. friend, Dr. Samantsinhar. Their views were that there should be only one national museum. But they forget that even such a small country, territorially and in terms of population, as the United Kingdom has got a number of national museums. There is the British Museum in London. There ase one or two other museums in London itself which have been given the status of a national museum. There is the National Museum in Wales. There is the National Museum in Edinburgh. There are a number of other museums. The idea of one single national museum for the whole of India seems to me impracticable. For a vast country like ours we must have these museums in different regions. It is in that way alone that these museums can serve those purposes to which my hon. friend, Professor Sharma, paid such eloquent attention. He returned again and again to the educative functions of the national museum. If the national museum is to be an instrument of education or an agency of education, it is obvious that one national museum in any one city of India, wherever it may be, could not serve that purpose.

My hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, was almost the only hon. Member in this House who did not welcome this Bill. He reminded me of the case of a soldier in an army who said that the army was out of step and he alone was marching in the correct manner. I think I would pay greater attention and regard to the collective wisdom of the House rather than to the wisdom of my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan. He is very interested in archaeology. In archaeology we often define an antiquity to be an object which is at least a hundred years old. I generally find that his views, if not quite a hundred years old, are certainly always antedated. They are always antiquated and completely out of tune with the modern requirements and the requirements of today.

He had somehow got hold of two reports. One was the report of the UNESCO from which he gave us a definition of what a museum is. It is an excellent definition to which nobody would take any objection, namely, that a museum is a place where you collect all kinds of objects,

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archaeological, artistic and scientific objects and objects of technical and anthropological interest and where they are properly and systematically arranged. I do not know why he had to go to this report of a very learned society to get a definition of a museum like that. I think anybody would agree that a museum is a collection of objects of various types which are properly and systematically arranged. Then he got hold of another report and asked why we were having a number of museums when this expert committee had recommended that there should be one national museum of India.

Shri Narasimhan: I did not get hold of it. I got it from the Library.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not know if my hon. friend has read that report, but I told this House once before what the major recommendation of that committee was. The recommendation of that committee was that there should be one national museum with its art wing in one city of India—as far as I remember, in Calcutta—its archaeological wing in another city of India—as far as I remember, in Delhi—scientific objects in another city of India, namely, Bangalore, its agricultural objects and objects of commercial interest in another city of India, that is, in Lucknow and its objects of botanical interest in a fifth city, so that if anybody wanted to see the national museum of India he would have to undertake Bharat Darshan. I do not know if that is my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan's conception of a national museum. In that way we have a national museum all over the world. If you travel throughout the world and go to the different areas and cities and see the different objects, you learn quite a lot. If the purpose was that instead of people coming to one place in order to see a kind of a cross-section of Indian life, people should be encouraged to travel all around India, I certainly would like people travelling round but this could have been done in a much more direct and straightforward manner.

I have no hesitation in saying that I consider that recommendation to be not at all justified or proper and I rejected it completely. I have made it quite clear that so long as I have anything to do with the policy of museums in this country, this kind of a recommendation for a museum which has one wing in Calcutta, another in Travancore, a third in Bangalore and a fourth in Delhi, so that one will have to travel thousands of miles in order to see different objects, is not a recommendation which I shall ever accept. That was the only point which my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, made and the whole burden of his song was: Why are there a number of museums in different parts of India; why should not there be a national museum of his conception in which objects are scattered throughout the country?

My hon. friend, Professor Ranga, made certain very interesting and welcome suggestions. I was very glad to find that for once we were completely at one. We agree completely and I welcome this wholehearted support from him for a measure which is being introduced by the Government.

I was also very glad for the support of my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, though he made one or two comments which are probably not based on recent knowledge. Some of the remarks that he made might have been true a little while ago. But we have been taking steps to see that this museum develops as a national museum as quickly as possible. He made the comment that more effort should be made to preserve manuscripts. I completely agree. There is always room for greater and more effort for preserving manuscripts. He said that there should be better training of employees. Again, I completely agree. There is always room for improvement in training and the more our people are trained the better. Then he said

that there were certain curios and less artistic objects which might be regarded almost as junk. I would not agree with him there fully. It is true that in every museum in the world there are certain objects which are not of a very high artistic or scientific value. In fact, in every museum of the world certain things are kept as reserve or in store, particularly because museums grow over a number of years. Things which are important at one stage generally become less important at another stage.

Some references were made to paintings and one of my hon. friends, who claims that she was herself a painter of distinction and whose work is preserved in the Salar Jung Museum itself, mentioned that she did not like, what is called, modern art. She told us that she does not care at all for modern paintings. There are obviously other people who do. Those who think these modern paintings to be good and collect them today may tomorrow find that another set of people regard them as less important. But a museum should not discard them. A museum should keep them in its reserve or in its stores because fashions also change. In literature, painting, music, almost in all objects of art, what is highly valued today is neglected tomorrow, but day after tomorrow they again become important and valuable. We are getting this change in tastes and these revolutions in judgment from time to time. Therefore it would be a mistake to discard or destroy what at this moment my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, might think to be junk, for he himself in five or ten years' time might regard them of some value under a different set of circumstances. But I certainly agree that there should be a continual review of these matters.

Then he also referred to the question of building and said that the progress has been rather slow. I agree with him. I have been trying to press the State Government to get on with the building as quickly as possible. In order to make the construction quicker, we had in fact taken a decision to transfer the construction to the State Government, because we were told that if the C.P.W.D. from Delhi tried to do it there might be some delay and therefore we entrusted the construction to the State Government. But recently we have taken a decision to set up a committee, and as soon as this Bill has been passed by both Houses and has received the assent of the President, the entire function will devolve upon the board of trustees and they will be able to take decisions as a non-official body far more quickly than Government can. In any case I have told every one concerned that the building must be ready before the 2nd December 1963. Under the terms of the court award we have to move into our new building before that date. I have therefore set a dead-line that the building should be ready, at the latest, by May, 1963, so that we have five to six months' time in moving the objects from the present building to the new house.

15 hrs.

My hon. friend and several other friends, in fact a number of hon. friends, referred to the admission fees and suggested a reduction. I am very happy to say that the Salar Jung Museum is one of the most popular museums, if not the most popular museum in India. There is a constant flow of visitors. I have visited it at different seasons of the year and at different hours of the day, and I have almost always found big crowds there. These crowds show how this museum has been able to attract large numbers of people, and I do not think the fees which are charged at the moment have proved any deterrent. But we shall examine this further and see if anything can be done. But I would like hon. Members also to remember one thing. On the one hand we want to improve the working of the museum, we want to increase the salaries of the staff. We have already increased the salaries of the staff. Some of the staff were paid a very miserable pittance in the past. There

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were wages of even Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 a month, something like that I do not remember the exact figure, but a very small amount. They have been brought under scales which we normally apply to museums of this type. As hon. Members know, the Central Government does not generally stint in the payment to its employees. We try to be as generous as possible within the limitations of our resources and funds. All the people at the museum have been brought under those scales.

I will give you some idea of the expenses upto 31st March 1960 the entire expenses of the museum were met from its income, and the income was normally of the order of about Rs. 2 lakhs—sometimes Rs. 2,24,000 or Rs. 2,35,000 or Rs. 2,40,000 but generaly about Rs. 2 lakhs. In the year 1960-61 we had provided for Rs. 3.10 lakhs, and that is the figure which will be found in the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill. But actually the revised estimates for 1960-61 went up to Rs. 6.15 lakhs. And in the budget for 1961-62 we have provided an amount of over Rs. 9 lakhs. Therefore, the expenses are going to increase, and they should increase; because I fully agree with all hon. Members who say that the workmen should have proper and adequate wages. But to pay proper and adequate wages means a higher budget and that higher budget can be met in one or two ways. If you get Rs. 2 to 2½ lakhs by way of entrance fee, to that extent it relieves the public exchequer of the burden it would otherwise have to bear. Because, otherwise the public would again have to pay. Government has no money as such. Government will have to tax the people. It is for hon. Members to consider whether a general tax on the entire people of the country should be imposed or whether those who are keenly interested, who enjoy, who benefit by coming to this museum should be asked to pay a small contribution.

Even then I might tell the House that since we took it over we have taken some steps to simplify matters. For instance, in the case of the Children's section we have abolished the entrance fee. There was a fee, but in the Children's section it has been taken away. And for students and parties certain concessions are given in the other sections. In this way, whatever can be done will be done. But I am sure the House will agree with me that we should not transfer the burden entirely on the public exchequer, and those who pay a small fee not only enjoy it more but also benefit more by coming to this museum.

Dr. M. S. Aney: How much do they pay?

Shri Humayun Kabir: About one rupee now.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vikarabad): Rs. 1—8—0.

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have reduced some of the things. I think the hon. Member was not here when I said that in the Children's section we have abolished fees.

Now, my hon. friend and several other hon. friends referred to the constitution of the Board. That is clause 5 of the Bill. The constitution we have arrived at after a great deal of thought, and it is the general pattern we are trying to introduce into all the national museums. We have reduced the number of official members. Hon. Members will remember that when we were considering the Indian Museums (Amendment) Bill I pointed out that in the place of six or seven officers of the Government of India who had been the members of the board of trustees on the Indian Museum, we had taken it down to the Secretary of the Ministry concerned. The Secretary of the Ministry has to be a member because ultimately this Ministry has to answer questions in Parliament, to be responsible to Parliament, and therefore this Ministry must have one representative. And

we are keeping only one representative, namely the Secretary of the Ministry. We have provided that if the Secretary cannot for any reason attend, or if it is not considered necessary for him to attend, he can send a substitute. We have done that deliberately because sometimes in a particular meeting the matter under discussion may be objects of art, in a second meeting it may be anthropological matters or archaeological matters. We have taken advantage of this provision that the Secretary of the Ministry is the *ex-officio* member; but in case he cannot attend, he can with the consent of the Chairman send a substitute, which will enable us to send the relevant expert without increasing the size of the board of trustees. That is why we have made the same provision in the case of two or three *ex-officio* members, like the Mayor of the Corporation of Hyderabad, the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania Uuniversity.

My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma talked about static boards and dynamic boards. The Mayor, I believe, changes every year. The Vice-Chancellor changes every two or three years. The Accountant-General also changes quite often. The Governor also changes at stipulated intervals. If this is not dynamism, I do not know what dynamism is. It is certainly not a static board, and it is as dynamic as it is, I think, desirable to make a board of this type. A board of this type should not be so dynamic that it runs away from its problems or there is a constant change of members and every year a completely new set of members come who do not know its past history. We have tried to combine the two principles, and we are providing also that a certain number of experts be associated with it: three persons to be nominated by the Central Government who shall as far as possible be persons having knowledge of, and experience in, matters relating to the administration of museums and libraries.

Some hon. Members asked: why should not Parliament as such be associated? My submission would be that certain hon. Members of Parliament who are interested in these subjects and who will come to the board in their personal capacity would be most welcome. But it is perhaps not desirable to have election or any other methods of associating Members of Parliament *qua* Members of Parliament. Because, Parliament in any case will have an opportunity of surveying the matters; the report will be placed before it; Parliament can ask questions; it can introduce resolutions and pass them; it can give directions and, through the Government, convey its wishes in any way it likes on any question it likes to the board. I therefore think it is better on the whole that if Members of Parliament are associated on the Board, they are associated in their personal capacity rather than in their representative capacity.

My hon. friend Shri Deda referred to the fact that the exhibits are not always properly preserved. It is true that this was the case in the past, and the reason why we decided upon making it a National Museum was precisely that. Because, we were convinced that these very rich collections could not be properly looked after unless it was made into a National Museum. And I am also very happy to say that we have today as the Assistant Director in charge of the museum one of our most dynamic museum men in India. If my hon. friends have recently visited the museum they would have seen that already important changes have been brought about. For example, very few people knew till recently that in this museum, we have got some of the finest collections of early Mughal miniatures and also of the Deccan style of painting, and the transition from the Mughal style to the Rajput style and the Deccan style can be seen very clearly in this museum. This was not known even to people who

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were concerned with and interested in museology, but our new assistant director, by his study, has been able to discover new aspects like this.

Similarly, I had the privilege very recently of going to that museum in connection with an exhibition of *Bidri* work. The *Bidri* work of Hyderabad has always been famous, but till this exhibition was held, we did not again know what was the great wealth which belonged to this country and to this nation, and what was the wealth which was already available in the museum. This kind of organisation of exhibitions, and organisations of special functions, and bringing out of publications is what we have in view.

In this connection, my hon. friend Shri N. R. Ghosh had referred to the question of albums and had said that one of the things which he missed very much in India was that museums sometimes printed picture post-cards but did not bring out albums. I am happy to tell him that that is not quite true today. It may have been so a year or a year and a half ago. But the National Museum Delhi has already brought out its first album, which has a collection of paintings. The second volume is in the press, and I have also asked the assistant director of the Salar Jung Museum to bring out an album of some of the most valuable things there. We shall also have picture-post-cards, we shall have descriptive catalogues etc. But all these will take some time. The Salar Jung Museum has a very rich collection. When we took over the museum, there were already over 25,000 exhibits, and these exhibits will be added to, because a museum can never be a dead museum. Unless a museum continually goes on collecting, unless it continually grows, it cannot retain its character as a national museum, but it will take a little time to develop it fully.

I have already dealt with the point about the children's section and the students' section, which my hon. friend Shrimati Laxmi Bai had raised. But most of her speech, of course, was concerned not with the Salar Jung Museum but with the Red Fort and the National Gallery of Modern Art and various other objects which are of very great importance and interest, but did not have much relevance to this particular Bill. Therefore, I shall reserve my remarks or comments on these questions for some other appropriate time.

I have discussed the point raised by Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav, who, I was glad to find, did not like the idea of one museum only in the whole of India and supported the Ministry's policy that there should be national museums in different parts of the country. He referred to the staff and said that the staff should be improved. We are trying to improve the staff, but I would like the House also to remember one thing. Here was a museum which had been built through private munificence, and here was a museum where a number of people for several generations had been devoted to that museum. When we took over the museum, we gave an assurance that those who had served the museum for a number of years would not be disturbed; all of them were not fully qualified; we knew that, but even then, we gave that assurance in recognition of their past services, but I can assure the House that in all new recruitment, we shall see to it that the best possible persons are recruited. Further, courses are being adopted in the country to train staff. I think one or, maybe, two courses in museology have already been held, and we propose to hold more such courses, and it may very well be that Salar Jung Museum itself will organise a number of courses for training in museology both for its own staff and for staff from other museums.

Then, I come to my hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal, whose speech was partly self-contradictory. He started by saying that in the name of nationalising museums, Government was taking over the administration of museums and taking over more and more museums. But then, after a little while, when his initial—may I use the word—prejudice was forgotten by him, he became interested in the subject as such, and he went to the extent of saying that all the important museums in the country should be taken over by the Government of India. He, in fact, complained why we had already not taken over the museums in Rajasthan and Mysore and in other parts of the country. I would like to steer a middle course. On the one hand, we do not want to take up all the museums. Wherever a museum is being properly looked after by the local authorities, we shall be willing to give them all possible help. The House knows that in the last two years, we have given substantial help practically to every State for developing their museums. We have given help for construction; we have given help for equipment; we have given help for training, and we have given help for reorganising the museums, and we shall pursue that policy, but we shall also, wherever necessary, take up as institutions of national importance such museums as deserve that credit and that honour.

The only other point which my hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal made was that there should be better organisation, and exhibits should be better arranged. I entirely agree with him. This again is a continuing process. But if he goes again to the Salar Jung Museum, he will probably find that already there has been a great improvement in the arrangement. If he goes to the National Museum in Delhi, he will find that here also, the arrangement or the organisation of the museum is according to the highest standards and would probably compare favourably with that in museums anywhere else in the world. In the Salar Jung Museum and in the Indian Museum, we have a handicap because of the old buildings, and we cannot change these buildings overnight. When the Salar Jung Museum's own building is ready, I am sure that hon. Members will find that the exhibits are arranged in this new building just as well as in the National Museum in New Delhi. And similarly, in regard to the Indian Museum, when that new building, where construction has started already, is complete, there also, the arrangement will be far better than what it has been till now because we have inherited a building which was built sometime in 1890 or maybe, a hundred years ago.

My hon. friend Dr. Samantsinhar had only one other point to make about the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I think I have touched on all his other points. I do not quite understand what his point is. We have provided in the Bill that the Comptroller and Auditor-General will be responsible for having the accounts audited. My hon. friend wants that it should be done by somebody under his direction. After all, the Comptroller and Auditor-General is the person who is in the best position to decide whether he will do it himself or through his officers or through some other people. But this is the standard form that we adopt in many of the national institutions, and I, therefore, hope that he will be satisfied that really there is no substance in the suggestion that he had made.

I have already discussed many of the suggestions made by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma. The only two comments which he made, and to which I have not referred are the importance of having scientific objects and also a military museum, if necessary. I did not know that my hon. friend had become so war-minded. He wants these military objects to be kept in a museum.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would request him to visit the Salar Jung Museum once again, and he will find there a very fine collection of weapons of all types, weapons of various types, and weapons for offence, for defence and also weapons which probably are for those who do not wish either to take an offence or a defence. So, I think that that will satisfy my hon. friend. But we shall certainly keep in mind his suggestion that more scientific objects should be brought in. In fact, in declaring this to be a national museum, we have accepted the commitment that all aspects of national life will be reflected there. In the modern age, national life cannot be fully reflected unless the scientific interests of the nation are also accepted in that museum.

Then, he made a suggestion about a committee of inspection. It is a very interesting and valuable suggestion, and I shall keep it in mind. But, obviously, the board will have power under its rules and regulations to appoint such committees from time to time.

My hon. friend Shri N. R. Ghosh raised only one other point to which I have not referred, and that is the question of what will happen if there is no member of the Salar Jung family. I am sure that this House will join with me in wishing that this family which has given so munificently to the nation will not face a situation like that, and we hope that at least in the foreseeable future, there will always be at least one member of the Salar Jung family, whom we can nominate to that board, and I shall not, therefore, anticipate that contingency.

My hon. friend also made another observation which is very relevant, that in order to be a truly national museum we must have representation of the culture and art of other countries as well. I fully agree. Every important museum in the world today must become an international museum. From that point of view, the Salar Jung Museum starts with an advantage because it has already a very rich collection of Japanese objects, a very rich collection of objects from China and Western Asia; it has also some very rich objects of art from Central Asia, very fine collections from Europe and also very fine collections from all parts of India—Andhra Pradesh in particular. We shall keep in mind this requirement of a modern museum, that it must reflect not only the national life but also the impact of other countries on our national life.

My hon. friend, Ch. Ranbir Singh, made a suggestion that travel concessions should be given. I am sure that he will address this request to the Ministries of Transport and Railways. We shall be very happy to receive his support for any concession that may be secured for the people who travel from one area to another.

I think I have touched on every point raised by hon. Members. Once again I would like to thank hon. Members for the almost unanimous support that they have given to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the Salar Jung Museum together with the Salar Jung Library at Hyderabad to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to clause 2.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (*Definitions*)

Dr. Samantsinhar: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "declared to be an institution of national importance under this Act". (3)

There is nothing much in this except a drafting matter. What is stated here, "declared to be an institution of national importance under this Act", is only a repetition. The Bill is only to make the Salar Jung Museum a national museum. So what is the good of having these words there?

Mr. Chairman: The amendment is before the House.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This is a legal matter. We have been advised that this is necessary, so that it will distinguish the Salar Jung Museum and the Salar Jung Library as an institution of national importance. I do not think the hon. Member should interfere with the drafting of our Bills. This is, as I said, a purely legal matter.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member wish to press his amendment?

Dr. Samantsinhar: No, I request for leave of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(*Composition of Board*)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

omit line 31. (8)

Page 2 and 3,—

for lines 35 and 36 and 1 and 2 respectively, *substitute*—

"(g) two persons to be elected by the members of Lok Sabha from among its members and one person to be elected by the members of Rajya Sabha from among its members;" (9)

Page 3,—

for line 3, *substitute*—

"(h) two persons to be elected by the members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from among its members and one person to be elected by the members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council from among its members". (10)

These amendments relate to the composition of the Board. I am not seeking to alter the strength of the Board. What I have suggested in one of my amendments is that the Accountant-General of Andhra Pradesh need not be an *ex-officio* member of the Board. He is not going to advise on museology or archaeology. His advice, if at all offered, will only be with regard to the maintenance of accounts, how the budget is to be prepared, what should be the method of maintaining accounts etc. We can very well obtain this much of advice from the Comptroller and Auditor-General or his representative. But the Accountant-General need not be a member of the Board.

Shri Narasimhan: Why is the hon. member allergic to him?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am not allergic to him. This is a Board which should consist of people who contribute something in that subject. Therefore, a person connected with accounts need not be there since the accounts are being to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Then I come to the question of nomination. I referred to this in my introductory remarks also. Though the Minister has very exhaustively replied to all the points raised by us during the debate, I am afraid he has not touched on this point as exhaustively as he could. Therefore, I am not convinced. I still insist that three Members of Parliament be nominated to the board of directors. Then three members from the Andhra Pradesh legislature should be nominated to the Board.

Shri Narasimhan: Nominated by whom?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: My amendment is very clear. Two persons will be elected by the Members of Lok Sabha from amongst themselves and one person will be elected by the Members of the Rajya Sabha from amongst themselves. Similarly two Members of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly will be elected by the Assembly and one Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council will be elected by the Council.

This amendment of mine has received the support of many Members who participated in this debate. As it is, they can nominate anybody they like for any meeting of the Board. When these persons are elected by the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the Andhra Pradesh Legislature, only such Members will be sent to the Board who will take some interest in this subject, archaeology, museology and other things. That has been our experience. Here in the Lok Sabha, we have been electing Members to serve on various Committees on the strength of the interest evinced by those Members in a particular subject. Therefore, I earnestly request the hon. Minister to accept my amendmnt which has been supported by everyone.

Mr. Chairman: The amendments are before the House.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am very sorry that I cannot accede to the request of my hon. friend, for very good reason. I will take his amendments one by one. As regards the Accountant-General being there, we have found from experience that in these administrative bodies, the presence of a financial expert is not only useful but essential. My hon. friend referred to the Auditor-General and said that his representative will be there. Where is the Auditor-General here. The Auditor-General will only examine the accounts at the end of the year, whereas the participation of the Accountant-General is necessary at every meeting. Therefore, I cannot accept that amendment.

Shri Heda: How will he useful?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He will be useful in every meeting because we have found that in bodies of this kind a man of his experience in administrative and financial matters, budgeting and so on, is always useful.

Then my hon. friend recommends that the Andhra Pradesh Legislature as such should be represented on the Board. This is not a State museum. We have allowed two representatives of the State Government only for one reason, namely, that the State Government made a large donation and it will be involved in the administration in connection with land and other things. I do not think it is necessary to have representatives of the Legislature there.

Regarding the three Members of Parliament I would repeat particularly what my hon. friend. Shri Heda, said. He said that Parliament is supreme and as such Parliament can look into any matter it likes, and if hon. Members of the House think that their being elected to any body in any way adds to their dignity or to the Parliament's dignity, they are mistaken. I fully accept the argument of my hon. friend, Shri Heda, for the

reasons already stated, I hope Members of Parliament will go there in their personal capacity, and not by election here. In a body like this, it would be far better to have experts in their capacity of experts rather than as representatives of the supreme body of the nation. I, therefore, oppose the amendments.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2,—

Omit line 31. (8)

Page 2 and 3,—

for lines 35 and 36 and 1 and 2 respectively, ***substitute***—

"(g) two persons to be elected by the members of Lok Sabha from among its members and one person to be elected by the members of Rajya Sabha from among its members;" (9)

for line 3, *substitute*—

"(h) two persons to be elected by the members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from among its members and one person to be elected by the members of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council from among its members." (10)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I find there are no amendments to clause 6 to 8 also. So I will put clauses 5 to 8 together.

The question is:

"That clauses 5 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9— (*Meeting of Board*)

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4,—

omit lines 19 to 22. (11)

My amendment seeks to omit these lines from sub-clause (3) of clause 9:

"If any of the members referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 5 is unable to attend any meeting of the Board, he may with the previous approval of the Chairman authorise any person in writing to do so."

These are *ex-officio* members of the Board. If the Secretary in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs is unable to attend he may authorise somebody with permission of the Chairman to attend. I think this is not a very healthy procedure. Taking into consideration the importance of this Board, we have kept these officers on the Board so that this Board will be held responsible for the efficient administration of the Salar Jung Museum and the Salar Jung Library.

As stated by the hon. Minister, at certain meetings there are certain specialised subjects which are being discussed when an expert has to attend. This Secretary can take along with him an adviser because this is provided in clause 10 which says:

"The Board may associate with itself in such manner and for such purposes as may be provided by regulations made under this Act any person whose assistance or advice it may desire in performing any of its functions under this Act."

"A person associated with it by the Board under sub-section (1) for any purpose shall have the right to take part in the discussions of the Board relating to that purpose, but shall not by virtue of this section be entitled to vote."

So, such a person can attend the meeting and the right of vote will be exercised by the actual member of the Board. Therefore, the argument that was advanced by the hon. Minister that when some expert advice is necessary he can authorise does not hold water; it is not tenable.

Then, with regard to the other 3 persons. It is stated that they are the Mayor of the Municipal Corporation of

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

Hyderabad, the Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University and the Accountant-General of Andhra Pradesh. These meetings of the Board are invariably going to be held at Hyderabad. It is definite, because more members are from that place. The Governor is the chairman of the Board. So I fail to understand how these three gentlemen,—respected gentlemen—cannot find time to attend the board meetings. Of course, sometimes the meetings may clash. For example, the Vice-Chancellor has to attend a meeting of the senate or the syndicate of the university. I recognise that. But the board meetings are not going to take a lot of time. The timings could be so arranged as to be convenient to every member. Therefore, I do not understand why they should be allowed to send a person who is not a member with the permission of the chairman. I do not find such a provision in any other Act. Only in the Act relating to the Indian National Museum of Calcutta we find such a provision. That provision has been bodily taken and incorporated here. When the meetings of the board are held, the persons concerned should be there.

From the point of view of continuity also, my amendment is very necessary. I know sometimes, when we attend some meetings of some committees, continuity is lost. That is because, when some new members come on behalf of others, the whole thing has to be repeated for his sake. So, in the interests of efficiency of the administration, I would request the hon. Minister to delete these clauses. This should not find a place in the body of the Bill.

Dr. Samantsinhar: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 26, *add*:

"(5) Any member of the Board who fails to attend personally three consecutive meetings of the Board shall cease to be a member of the Board." (5)

I fully agree with the views expressed by my hon. friend, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao. While replying to the general discussion, the hon. Minister said that this clause has been provided only to facilitate the Secretary of the Ministry. So, for one person, this provision has been made, and because of this provision, all the other ten members will take advantage of the clause. People who are not members of the board will come in; the members will nominate some persons as their representatives. It will be a very bad thing, and there will be no continuity also. Therefore, my amendment is that if any member of the board fails to attend personally three consecutive meetings of the board he shall cease to be a member of the board.

Also, the difficulty of the Secretary in the matter of attending the meetings of the board has been met by the provisions of clause 10, under which an expert may be authorised to attend the meeting. So, there would be no difficulty in having expert opinion being brought to the subjects under consideration in the committee. So, I hope that the hon. Minister would be pleased to accept at least my amendment.

Such a provision as is now made by the hon. Minister finds place only in one other Act, and that is in relation to the National Museum at Calcutta. That example is being followed in the case of this Bill also. In this 20th century, in the democratic form of Government, if an elected or a nominated member deputes somebody on his behalf to attend a meeting, that is bad. I do not think it will create any healthy convention. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole matter and accept my amendment.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I just want a clarification about the provisions contained in sub-clause (3) of clause 9. Sub-clause (3) of clause 9 says as follows:

"If any of the members referred to in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of section 5 is unable to attend any

meeting of the Board, he may, with the previous approval of the Chairman authorise any person in writing to do so."

It looks to me that this sub-clause is somewhat extraordinary. In the first place, we are having nominations to the board. Secondly, we also give the right of nomination to those nominated persons to authorise somebody to attend the meeting on their behalf. Not only do we allow a body to nominate three members but those members also can authorise some others to attend the meeting. This is somewhat peculiar.

Shri Narasimhan: Further delegation.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Yes, delegation of powers to those who are already nominated! Secondly, there is some confusion also, in my opinion, in the language which is used. It is said: "he may, with the previous approval of the Chairman authorise any person in writing to do so.' I want to know what is the approval required. Does he require any approval for nominating a member, or does he require the approval for nominating a particular member? I do not understand this. It may mean both things. It may generally mean that he has the absolute right to nominate a person. He may ask: "Will you permit me to nominate a person? I want to nominate a person." He can nominate any person with the previous approval. It may also mean "I want approval from the Chairman to nominate such and such person in my place". That meaning also is possible. So, I want the Minister to clarify this position, and see if we cannot do away with this provision altogether, because it is not proper to delegate the right of nomination to members who are themselves nominated. That would be too much.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I will first take up to point raised by Dr. Aney. The intention here is, in the case of *ex officio* members—the Secretary of the Government of India, the Mayor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Accountant-General—they are being appointed in their official capacity, and not personal capacity. It is the normal practice in the Government that when a Secretary is nominated, very often in practice, the Joint Secretary can attend in his place. It is done in practice, but he does not have any right. We propose to give that right. I have explained the reasons when I replied to the general debate. In the case of the Secretary, it may be necessary for him sometimes to send the Director of National Museum or sometimes the Director-General of Archaeology or the Director of Anthropology, depending upon the question at issue. This clause is thus necessary.

Regarding the other clarification, he had asked for, the idea is that generally we expect all the persons to attend. If for any special reason, either the Secretary or the Vice-Chancellor or the Mayor cannot attend, he informs the Chairman beforehand saying "I cannot attend this meeting; such and such a person will attend on my behalf" and the Chairman's consent will be necessary. Practically, there will not be any difficulty, because they are all very responsible people and they will be able to settle these things mutually.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Does the Chairman have the right to refuse the nomination?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He has theoretically the right. I do not think there will be any practical difficulty

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : मुझे तो ऐसा नजर आता है कि यह सब पुराने नवाबों की चीजें हैं, और अब जो वजीर साहब हैं वह नये नवाब हैं, इस लिए इस को उन्हीं पर छोड़ देना चाहिये ।

Mr Chairman: Do the hon. Members want to press their amendments?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I press my amendment, No. 11.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 4,—

"*omit* lines 19 to 22". (11)

The motion was negatived.

Dr. Samantsinhar: I do not press my amendment No. 5.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10— (*Temporary association of persons with Board for particular purposes*)

Mr. Chairman: Does Dr. Samantsinhar want to move his amendment?

Dr. Samantsinhar: No.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 21— (*Accounts and Audit*)

Mr. Chairman: Does Dr. Samantisinhar want to move his amendment?

Dr. Samantsinhar: No.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to the Schedule. The Question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula and Clause 1

Mr. Chairman: There are some amendments to Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula.

Amendments made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Eleventh Year" *substitute*—

"Twelfth Year" (1).

Page 1, line 5,—

for "1960" *substitute* "1961" (2).

—(*Shri Humayun Kabir*)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1 as amended, the Enacting Formula as amended, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I beg to move:

"The Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, now that the Bill will be passed, and I hope the assent of the President also will be received very quickly, I only request the hon. Minister to see that the gazette notification is issued as early as possible, because building is the most important thing. I was really amazed when the hon. Minister mentioned that a dead line has been set for the construction of the building. He said that because we have to shift into that by December 1963, the building has to be completed at least by May. I would urge upon the Minister to see that the construction of the building is completed as quickly as

possible and not to wait till the dead line is reached so that the articles may be shifted there and arranged in a proper order. I know that if the hon. Minister takes a little interest he can get things done, because once when I referred to him about the delay in the construction of the Mining Institute building at Kothagudam he wrote to the State Minister and things got moving quickly and the building was completed. I would, therefore appeal to him to see that the Act is brought into force as early as possible and the building is completed early.

Shri Narasimhan: Sir, while congratulating the Minister.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In spite of your opposition?

Shri Narasimhan: While congratulating the hon. Minister on the easy passage of the Bill, I want to make one request. Since there are going to be a couple of national museums and already there are fully statutorily protected museums in Calcutta and other places—this one inclusive—it is very necessary for the Government to have an officer of the status of Director-General of Museums, so that all these may be kept under good condition and great efficiency. That is my humble suggestion.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.50 hrs.

MOTOR TRANSPORT WORKERS BILL

RAJYA SABHA AMENDMENTS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the Motor Transport Workers Bill.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work, be taken into consideration."

Most of the amendments which have been circulated are of a formal nature. I may, however, explain one amendment, and that is with regard to the extension of the date for the implementation of the provisions of the proposed Act from 31st December 1961 to 31st March 1962. The original Bill did not contain any date by which the State Governments should implement its provisions in their respective States. But in the Select Committee, a suggestion was made that some date should be fixed and, as a matter of compromise, I accepted the 31st December, 1961. This was done early in November 1960 when we thought by the end of the current year it would be possible to complete all the formalities. Now, six months have already passed because of the discussion here and in the other House. I am not suggesting that the date should be extended up to June or July 1962 but only up to 31st March 1962. Even there, it is not necessary for the State Governments to wait till the 31st March. If such of the State Governments as are in a position to implement the provisions of the Bill they are welcome to implement them earlier. We would impress upon them to take up the work immediately. But they have also their difficulties. They have to provide a certain machinery for this purpose, rules are to be framed and finalised after gazetting and all that. That takes time. Therefore, hon. Members will appreciate that this suggestion of mine is quite reasonable and, I am sure, it will be accepted without much discussion

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport

[Mr. Chairman]

workers and to regulate the conditions of their work, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I am really surprised at the way in which the date of coming into force of the Act has been extended. Sir, this Bill was passed on the 15th December. Then it was stated that it shall come into force on such date as may be fixed by the Government, but not later than the 31st December 1961. This Bill came before this House after a long delay and it was discussed in this House. It was long overdue and because of the sustained agitation of the transport workers it was brought here Now I am afraid that those workers who rejoiced when this Bill was introduced here, considered and passed may feel disappointed and the fear now lurking in their mind is that ultimately another amendment may be brought forward and the implementation of this Bill will be delayed further by the State Government. So, I want to know from the hon. Deputy Minister the reason for the postponement of its implementation. Were the State Governments not a party to this Bill? Was this matter not discussed with them? If, in fact, it was discussed with them and it was properly discussed and passed by this House, what is the purpose of moving an amendment at this stage for extending the date? Now they are seeking to extend the time from 31st December to 31st March 1962. The hon. Deputy Minister wanted to console us by saying that though the original suggestion was that it should come into force in June or July 1962, with great eloquence he has been able to persuade those people who opposed its earlier implementation to agree to the date 31st March 1962.

I oppose this amendment and I say that it would defeat the very purpose of this Bill. So, I would request him not to press this amendment which is absolutely unnecessary. If the State Governments are sincere about its implementation, it should come into force immediately. If it is left to the whims of the State Governments to implement this when they are ready, it is absolutely wrong. I am sure they will not implement it unless a certain deadline is fixed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, you might be aware of the fact that in several Bills we do not fix the dead-line. I was a member of the Joint Committee and there we specifically wanted that a certain date should be fixed. The Committee was fully aware of the influence of the transport operators and transport owners and it felt that no date will be fixed unless pressure was brought to bear upon the Government.

Therefore we insisted on this so that this may not take a long time because it was long overdue. We insisted that that date should be kept. We insisted on July, 1961 as the date by which the State Governments should be able to implement this legislation.

I would place a few facts before the House in this connection. It was as long ago as the 20th February, 1956, when the labour policy during the Second Five-Year Plan was to be evolved that there was a tripartite meeting. In that tripartite meeting there were the employers' representatives, the employees' representatives and the representatives of the State and Central Governments. In that it was agreed that legislation should be undertaken for regulating the conditions of service of transport workers. From the 20th February, 1956 onwards all along we have been demanding that this legislation should be undertaken. If you read the proceedings of this House, even of the First Lok Sabha as also of the Second Lok Sabha, you will find how many discussions were held criticising the Government for not coming forward with the legislation.

Then what had happened was that an expert committee was appointed in which all the interests were represented. They submitted a report. Then this Bill came. It took them five long years to draft the Bill. Then what happened? When this Bill was before the Joint Committee evidence was invited from everyone. The evidence was taken. The State Governments' representatives were there. The States Road Corporations' representative came and stated their case. Similarly, the private owners stated their case. It was made clear to them that this thing should be done quickly. Therefore we suggested this date and insisted on it in the Joint Committee. We were very glad that the hon. Deputy Labour Minister as the Chairman of the Committee accepted that. Now he has suddenly changed saying that there was delay and he has not advanced any convincing reasons for this.

Everybody knew that this legislation was coming. Every State Government knew that. Then why was it delayed? Why we insisted that this should be done was because we know the influence that the transport owners in the various States exercise on the State Governments. May I draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister to the judgement delivered in the High Court wherein it is said how a Minister tried to influence a transport owner. The transport owner had taken it up. The Minister had to resign. The resignation was not accepted. It was referred to the hon. Prime Minister. The hon. Prime Minister referred it to the hon. Law Minister. The hon. Law Minister said that he need not resign.

I am pointing out these things only to show the influence that the transport operators exercise upon the various State Governments. Therefore we wanted to fix a deadline. These people who would not like to spend something for the benefit of the labour spend money on writ petitions in the Supreme Court when a route is taken over. How do they spend that? The best of lawyers are appointed. They are paid Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,000 a day to argue their case. They can afford money for these writ petitions and other expenditure. But when it comes to the question of giving facilities to the workers time is required. If the State Governments have not made proper provision in the Budget for the appointment of additional inspectors, they could have brought forward a supplementary demand and get it done. Therefore I strongly oppose this amendment for the extension of time.

Mr. Chairman: Any other hon. Member who wishes to speak? None. Then the hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Madam, I am as usual very much interested in the compliments coming from the other side whenever any such matter is discussed here. This question of influence is pure imagination of the hon. Members who have just now spoken. About the influence on the State Governments and their writing to us, I may try to remove this doubt from their minds by saying that no employer or organisation of employers have written or approached us in this behalf. No State Government has written to us or made any suggestion with regard to the extension of the date. It originated from me and only from myself.

16 hrs.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Why?

Shri Abid Ali: I thought the explanation I gave earlier would have satisfied hon. Members. Perhaps hon. Members have not heard it. The reason was that this matter was discussed in the Select Committee early in November. When I agreed to this we had 13 months at our disposal. I expected that this Bill would be through both Houses of Parliament by the end of November, and so

[Shri Abid Ali]

it would leave us 13 months. That was in the month of November. Now we are in May. If this amendment is not accepted, State Governments will be having less than six months at their disposal to complete the preliminaries, to draft the rules, to finalise them and to establish the required machinery. It is impossible. Any person who has a little idea of the requirements will immediately accept that six months are not at all sufficient for any Government to complete these preliminaries.

Therefore, first in the Rajya Sabha I had suggested the middle of 1962. But there also some hon. Members said that that will be too much and, therefore, as a matter of compromise, I accepted 31st March. To say that we are too much influenced by these transport employers, hon. Members know, is not correct. Because, we are not like our friends in the opposition. They are influenced; they accept compromises and settlements with the employers through the unions which are communist influenced. How many such compromises and settlements have been accepted to the detriment of the workers, is well known. The notorious agreement which was accepted by the Kerala Government with a very well-known industrialist, which slaughtered the interests of the workers, will always remain among the other black marks which the Communist Party has got to its discredit. It is not proper to come forward on every occasion and say that because of such influences the Congress Government is doing wrong things.

There is not such a great difference between 31st December 1961 and 31st March 1962. But there is so much work to do in the mean-time. Of course, their objection I can appreciate. Their reasoning I can appreciate. But to say that because of the transport employers we have done this is a thing wich is not only wrong but unfair, incorrect, improper, and that too from persons who only behave in that way.

I hope after hearing this hon. Members would be convinced that there is a good case for the extension.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Clause 2

"That at page 4, lines 2-3, *for* the words 'required to work or is engaged directly or through any agency, in a professional capacity on a transport vehicle or who attends' the words 'employed in a motor transport undertaking directly or through an agency, whether for wages or not, to work in a professional capacity on a transport vehicle or to attend' be *substituted*." (4)

"That at page 4, line 7, after the word 'time-keeper' the word 'watchman' be *inserted*." (5)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Clause 18

"That at page 9, line 38, *for* the words 'each adult motor transport worker' the words 'motor transport worker' be *substituted* (6).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Clause 20

"That at page 10, line 23, *for* the words 'holidays' the words 'days of rest' be *substituted*." (7).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Clause 28

"That at page 13, line 3, *after* the word 'wages' 'for the days on which he worked during the

month immediately preceding his leave,' be *inserted*.". (8)

The motion was adopted

Mr. Chairman: Now, I shall put amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to clause 1, together to vote.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I request that amendment No. 2 may be put to vote first separately and then amendment No. 3 may be put to vote?

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Clause 1

"That at page 1, line 6, *for* the figure '1960' the figure '1961' be *substituted*.". (2)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That at page 1, line 10, *for* the figures and words "31st day of December, 1961, the figures and words "31st day of March, 1962" be *substituted*". (3).

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): The light indicating the vote of some hon. Member is not there on the board.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra *rose*—

Division No. 5] AYES [16·11 hrs.

Agadi, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Arunlugham, Shri S. R.
Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Tirupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhatkar, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Borooah, Shri P. C
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Das, Shri K. K.
Das, Dr. M. M
Dasappa, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eacharan, Shri V.
Ganapathy, Shri
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jinachandran, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Kamble, Dr.
Kasliwal, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keshava, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Kistaiya, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Madhok, Shri Hal Rai
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Mishra, Shri R. R.
Morarka, Shri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R
Murty, Shri M. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pangarkar, Shri
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri R. D.
Patil, Shri T. S.
Radha Raman, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Ram Saran, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Sinha, Shri Aniruddh
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tariq, Shri A. M
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Manoshwar Dutt
Vedakumari, Kumari M
Wodeyar, Shri

NOES

Asaar, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Dharmalingam, Shri
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Katti, Shri D. A.
Kodiyan, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Mahagaonkar, Shri
Menon, Shri Narayanankutty
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Ramam, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Sampath, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Warior, Shri

Mr. Chairman: The result of the division is as follows: Ayes 102; Noes 21. The 'Ayes' have it. The 'Ayes' have it.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I am sorry I should have asked earlier. But now I have announced the result of the division. One or two votes do not make any difference.

Shri B. P. Sinha (Monghyr) *rose—*

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): May I submit that this procedure should be followed in future? If a mistake is committed, it may go as a mistake. It does not look nice that we should go on correcting such mistakes.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We fully support the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid the decision on the general question will have to be taken by the hon. Speaker himself.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It has already been decided that whatever has been done once will not be corrected. But it is not enforced.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: It has always been corrected. In fact, I rose before your announcement.

16.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Tyagi: A few votes do not matter. My Party can be generous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The announcement has been made and the amendment has been carried.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चेयरमैन साहब के एनाउंसमेंट करने से पहले खड़ा हुआ था, लेकिन उन्होंने इधर देखा ही नहीं, मैं क्या करूं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो और भी ज्यादा वजह है कि अब इस में दुरुस्ती नहीं की जा सकती । जब माननीय सदस्य चेयरमैन साहब के एनाउंसमेंट करने से पहले खड़े हुए और उन्होंने करेक्ट करने की इजाजत नहीं दी, तो अब इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है ।

Enacting Formula

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at page 1, line 1, *for* the words "Eleventh Year" the words "Twelfth Year" be *substituted.*

The motion was adopted.

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, I move:

"That the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

16.16 hrs.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1959—March, 1960, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1961."

Since the time at the disposal of the House is limited I do not like to make any preliminary remarks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Those hon. Members who want to go out might move out slowly, silently and without disturbing others.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I should like to reserve my remarks while replying

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali.]

to the debate and I would like to give more time to the hon. Members so that Government can benefit by their advice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the University Grants Commission for the period April, 1959—March, 1960, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th February, 1961."

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I have gone through the report of the University Grants Commission and the more I go through it the more I am convinced that here are a group of people who have talents and abilities and who have tried to face the problem of education in this country—higher education—with steadfastness of purpose and, at the same time, clarity of vision.

Higher education in this country is getting more and more stereotyped; but that problem has been ably tackled by this Commission. But often I feel, as I read the report of this Commission that—it is a lamentable thing to say—it does not enjoy any power or authority to implement the programmes or plans that it draws up for the amelioration of the standards of University education in this country.

With regard to the State Governments and State Universities they approach the Commission in order to receive financial aid from it but where it comes to the cooperation by the State Governments or the State Universities for the implementation of the plans and programmes drawn up by the Commission, they simply non-cooperate. May I read out from page 2; the remarks made by the Commission itself? It says:

> "We should again like to record, however, that State Governments do not avail themselves of the advice we could give in establishing new universities or settling the detailed provisions of the relevant Acts, so that care can be taken to see that the law embodies no provision constituting a serious invasion of the academic autonomy of the universities concerned or conflicting with well established principles of selecting teachers on expert advice."

This is how the Commission laments. When I think of the Commission I am reminded of an analogy in a different sphere; that is the analogy of another institution, the League of Nations. The British author H. G. Wells has described the League of Nations as the "tomb of peace" and when I think of this Commission, because of its failure to implement some of its plans and programme, often I feel like describing this Commission as the "graveyard of pious intentions."

Now, I must say that to most State Governments and universities the Commission is like a post-office to the counter of which the State Government come and queue up in order to have financial assistance. But whenever it comes to the question of lending co-operation towards the implementation of the plans and programmes of the Commission, they withdraw from the position. At the same time, the Commission also does not enjoy the authority or the power to have its plans and programmes implemented. And there lies the rub.

Then the report raises some fundamental issues. It also provides a solution. What about the solution? The solutions are merely suggestions: It is linked up with the original thesis that I have advanced which is to the effect that the Commission does not have the authority or the power to implement the schemes or the plans. Therefore, these solutions do not advance beyond the limits of suggestions.

[Shri Hem Barua]

The greatest problem that faces this Commission is the inadequacy of universities in this country commensurate with the increasing or rising needs for higher education in our country. Dr. C. D. Deshmukh said once, as far I remember, hatt India needs. commensurate with her requirements, at least 200 universities, but at present we have only about 40 universities. Because we have only 40 universities and because there are no other channels of absorbing the surplus population of students, there is always an onrush on the part of students into the universities, and most of them are of doubtful merits or of doubtful abilities; and that is the problem which this Commission has to face.

The Commission has a solution; it offers a selection test for admission into the universities, and then it advances the arguments or cites instances from other advanced countries in the world. I am afraid that the Commission overlooks one basic fact: that this sort of solution is bound to be a short-time solution. The problem is a highly integrated problem. It is interlinked or interlocked with the rising or increasing needs of our country. When we cite instances of other advanced countries, we generally forget the socio-economic background of those foreign countries in which the universities are situated. We must not forget the fact that India is highly populated country, and with freedom, naturally enough there is an urge in the people for higher education. Then there is also a tradition. This tradition is of the past. This craze for higher education is a legacy of the past, because there was a time when a man who received higher education was considered to be a social asset by society. And even today, a man who has the opportunity to have higher education is considered as a social asset in our country. Not only that : a man who receives higher education is also a sound economic proposition. Because these traditions are there, there is bound to be a natural desire on the part of our people for higher education, and this is bound to be reflected in the rush for education at the universities. I feel that unless and until there is a radical change in the basic psychology of the people this phenomenon is going to continue and persist.

Besides being a sound socio-economic proposition, there is also a sound, democratic impulse of self-expression that is being generated. It is a dynamo which generates such powers under conditions of freedom. I am sorry to say that this report is ominously silent about all these aspects of things. In a devoloping economy—and India is fast developing—when the problem of unemployment is so agonisingly acute, this great enthusiasm of the people, which is being released by the conditions of freedom, for higher education has to be channelised into other creative avenues. But we have not been able to do that.

Let us examine the progress of technical and engineering education in this country so far as the degree courses are concerned during 1947—1960. During the period from 1947 to 1960, the number of technological and engineering institutes has risen from 38 to 97 and the student population has also risen from 3,000 to 15,000, which is almost a five-fold increase. Admissions into these institutions of technology or science are restricted and because admissions are restricted there is increase in the over-flow of students. Students automatically rush for admission to the universities, because they have to be absorbed. That is why we find that during the last decade 80 per cent of the total increase in the number of the student population is increase so far as higher education in the liberal arts is concerned. That is the fate of our country.

This rising student population has created a new problem. It has swamped the teaching man-power; it has swamped the library facilities; it has

swamped the class room space, not to speak of this phenomenon swamping the employment market. That is the problem.

Besides, this has affected the standard and at the same time discipline in the universities. Because we are developing our industries fast, because there is an opportunity for young people for absorption in the industries, naturally the first preference of the students is to ask for training in technology. When he is denied that opportunity by force, he goes for the liberal arts. When the basic requisites of admission into these technological institutions are satisfied, the students must be given an opportunity to prosecute higher studies in these particular branches of knowledge. There should be provision for that.

This over-crowding in the universities has not only affected the discipline and standard of the universities, but it has also affected the atmosphere of research in the universities. If according to Newman, university is the power-house of knowledge, I would say that university is the power-house of knowledge, because it has an atmosphere of research and discovery. Because of chaotic conditions, that atmosphere of research and discovery is being lost in most of our universities Because of the chaotic conditions, the teachers lose their zeal and enthusiasm for discovery and research work. It is a painful thing to see that as soon as the appointment of a teacher is confirmed, he puts his intellectual curiosity safely to bed. That is the lot of our universities today.

It is often found that the funds allotted for research to the universities by the Planning Commission lie unutilised. There is an instance of funds lying largely unutilised during the first Plan period. There was allotment of funds by the Panning Commission for research in political science, but not a single project was undertaken. I do not say that research should be a sort of obsession with our universities. In some of the universities in the United States, research has almost become an obsession and students are being made the guinea-pigs of this obsession. Their universities stand at one extreme and our universities stand at another extreme. That is the difficulty. There lies the rub.

Another issue is the indiscipline of students. It is true that indiscipline poses a problem and it is a serious threat to sustained academic work. At the same time, it is a serious threat to the application on consructive lines.

But the solution that the Commission offers is not the right type of solution. I beg to differ. There is a tendency in the report of the Commission to over-simplify the problem of indiscipline. When I analyse all the factors, I find that the blame is almost invariably laid at the door of the political parties. But this problem is not as simple as that (*Interruption*). The Commission has raised the slogan: "Keep politics off the university campus, and everything will be all right". It may be all right to a certain extent, but I beg to differ to a great extent.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Is my hon. friend himself a professor in some college?

Shri Hem Barua: I profess, and I have been working there since 1944. I can assure you that there has not been a single case of indiscipline in my institution. That is because of other factors. You have to have so many things in order to maintain discipline; it is not a routine work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tyagi fears, perhaps he has a different experience here.

Shri Hem Barua: Might be, Sir

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): What was the attitude of his students during the language riots in Assam?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: There is not a single incident, I want to submit, Sir, that during my four years of existence in this House I am privileged to receive the hon. Speaker's abuses and admonitions. I expect a few fine things about me from you before I face the next general elections.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should rest assured many things would be said before he leaves, but he should give us that opportunity.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Only the other day the hon. Speaker called him "magnanimous Hem Barua".

Shri Hem Barua: I always feel that the association of students with political parties has an invigorating influence on them in the sense that that association gives them an idea of the social and cultural patterns in the country. I often feel that both the universities and the political parties discharge the same functions.

What about the students in Britain? It is not that students in Britain do not associate themselves with political parties. They do associate themselves with political parties. They hold demonstrations against the atom bomb, they also march in the streets and possibly they in this hurry might stop a motor cyclist here and there and that sort of things. But they take interest in it.

At the same time, why is it that they do not go about breaking glass panes? They do not go about breaking glass panes because the socio-economic conditions in the country are quite different. There the socio-economic conditions are all settled. I feel that in a backward economy it is quite natural that the youth should become restive. In our country, not because of their association with political parties but because the socio-economic conditions are very disturbing, we find that our students break glass panes etc.

Sir, long before I became a Member of Parliament, I remember, some students of a certain university came to the railway station and broke the glass panes of a railway compartment because there was a pretty film star from Bombay travelling through that station. They out-Caesared Caesar, they out-Antonyed Antony. Antony told Cleopatra: "I am dying Egypt". They do not have that amount of courage to say that. They are not dying for anything. But they do not see that civilisation is dying because of that sort of behaviour. Because of this sort of behaviour on their part, we make political parties responsible for that. Did any political party encourage them to go to the railway station in order to get a glimpse of that immortal beauty, and because they failed to get a glimpse of that beauty and there were window panes they broke them? This is what happens in our country. But we must not forget the socio-economic conditions in our country—everything is unsettled here. There is no common meaning of indiscipline; the teachers attach one meaning to indiscipline, people outside attach another meaning. When the students, individually speaking, are not punctual in attending classes, are irregular in attending classes, are quarrelsome with other students in the class, are disloyal to the teacher, is that being considered as an instance of indiscipline or not? The trouble or difficulty is this, that no teacher considers it as an instance or evidence of indiscipline. When that gets reflected in collective indiscipline, or collective rowdyism or mass strike, then alone is it considered as indiscipline. I always say that individual indiscipline, like any other indiscipline, has got a tendency to reflect itself in collective rodwyism and so that must also be taken into consideration and the teacher must pay some sort of attention to that. But, unhappily enough, they suffer from a sort of split mind.

Coming to another aspect of this indiscipline, the Commission has

rightly pointed out the part played by the professional student leaders. That is true. There are certain professional student leaders who are mature, beyond all signs of immaturity, but they continue to be students. They do not bother about the examinations, they do not bother about attending the classes, but they bother very much about their leadership among the students. They being grown-up people mature and all that, and the other people who are concerned with studies in the universities being young people, naturally enough these people, because they have brawn, much less brains, they go on dominating. And what do they do? They are chain-smokers and their favourite brand is Charminar. They are chain-drinkers of coffee or tea; possibly, they would beat down Shri Krishna Menon in the number of cups of coffee or tea they drink.

Shri Tyagi: No fears!

Shri Hem Barua: These are the type of students who are the leaders of the students.

What about some of the universities in the United States of America? Those universities in the United States of America have laid down a standard. Unless and until a particular student has certain record above average, to his credit, he is not allowed to hold office in an association or in a club. What about the Communist countries? It is only the brilliant boys, the bright boys that are accepted as leaders of youth organisations, not this type of boys. But in our country, more often than not it happens that this type of people enjoy the leadership of the student community. But the great mass of students are not bothered about these things.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Is that also not a socio-economic problem?

Shri Hem Barua: That is true. This is the background against which I am saying. These are all socio-economic problems.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Hem Barua: I will not take much of your time.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I submit that in this Report it is pointed out that teachers seeking election to Parliament and State Legislatures create a certain sense of indiscipline in the students? Since you are a teacher, you are supposed to know that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 20 minutes.

Shri Hem Barua: I will just now finish by replying to him. I will not touch other points.

Shri Khadilkar: Bad influence.

Shri Hem Barua: He says bad influence. That may be true. But you cannot have a stereotyped dictum like that. There are legislators, I know, who are good teachers. They produce good literates and they maintain discipline. Then there are instances of people who know nothing, who are socially ineffective, and those people do not make good teachers also. Therefore, there cannot be a stereotyped dictum like that. A teacher might be in politics, but that does not mean that he would be an inefficient teacher, or an inefficient educationist. He might be fond of both politics and college. So, what matters more is the character of the man; the personality of man built up through his character, because teaching is also a way of life. If he can build up that character, I am quite sure that he will be able to discharge his functions and responsibilities as creditably as any man on earth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh. He has to leave this evening. The time-limit for speeches is fifteen minutes.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

वह महान प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि जो उद्देश्य विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नियुक्त करने का था वह उससे विफल हो जाता है। ऐसा लगता है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग देश के सामने जो संकट हैं उनका कोई हल नहीं ढूंढना चाहता और यह कह कर कि अभी हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है धन की कमी है इसलिए हम विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा की सुविधाएं नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं और चूंकि विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा की सुविधा बढ़ नहीं सकती इसलिए वह अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश पर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं।

एक सुझाव उनका यह है कि कोई इस तरीके की विधि अपनाई जाय जिससे कि विद्यार्थी लोग विश्वविद्यालयों में जा सकें। उनका सुझाव यह है कि जो एक किसी खास स्तर के हो उन्हीं को विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश प्राप्त हो और उस खास स्तर के नीचे के लोगों को विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश ही न दिया जाय। जब तक उन सब लोगों के लिए जो कि विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा चाहते हों, सिर्फ इसलिए कि कोई दूसरी शिक्षा का उनके लिए प्रबन्ध नहीं है या और किसी काम का उनके लिए प्रबन्ध नहीं है, किसी काम का या अन्य शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर दिया जाता है तब तक इस तरीके की बात पर विचार करना भी आज की परिस्थिति में देश के भविष्य के लिए बहुत घातक होगा। इसलिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जो इस तरह का सुझाव देता है कि कोई इस तरीके की विधि अपनाई जानी चाहिए जिससे कि विश्वविद्यालय के प्रवेश पर रोक लगा दी जाय मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत ही प्रतिक्रियावादी चीज है और इसे सरकार को ठुकरा देना चाहिए।

मंत्री जी ने भी इस सदन में कभी कभी इस तरह के इशारे किये हैं कि वह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिश को समूचा मान लेंगे। मंत्री जी के सामने अक्सर यह दिक्कत रहा करती है कि जितना धन उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के विकास के लिए चाहिए, उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए चाहिए उतना धन उन्हें इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में मिल नहीं रहा है और इस कारण वह विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा का विकास और विस्तार नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विद्वान प्रतिनिधियों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय बनारस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी, जिस समय अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गई थी तब क्या धन का प्रश्न नहीं था? उस समय क्या मुल्क की आज जैसी हालत नहीं थी? लेकिन उसके बावजूद यह विश्वविद्यालय चले, स्थापित हुए, उनकी उन्नति हुई और विकास हुआ। आज जब हमें विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा का विकास करने के लिए धन चाहिए, और धन की जो दिक्कत बताई जाती है उस दिक्कत का कोई न कोई हल ढूंढना ही पड़ेगा। अब क्योंकि हमारे पास धन नहीं है इसलिए हम विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के प्रवेश पर रोक लगा दें, मैं समझता हूं कि यह न तो उचित ही होगा और न देश के भविष्य के लिए हितकर होगा। इसलिए हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि कौन से तरीके अपनायें, कौन सा ऐसा माध्यम अपनायें जिससे न तो देश में असन्तोष फैले और उन लोगों को जो कि या तो विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा लेना चाहते हैं या जबर्दस्ती उनको विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा लेनी पड़ती है क्योंकि उनके लिए अन्य कोई काम का माध्यम नहीं है, कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और न ही उन्हें कोई टेक्निकल और दूसरे तरीके की विशेष शिक्षा मिलती है और इसलिए वह विश्वविद्यालयों में जाते हैं तो जब तक कि आप उनके वास्ते अन्य कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाते हैं तब तक मैं समझता हूं कि उनके विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश पाने पर रोक लगाने का प्रश्न नहीं होना

चाहिए और सरकार को आयोग के इस सुझाव को ठुकरा देना चाहिए ।

धन की कमी का प्रश्न उठता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब महामना पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय बनारस विश्वविद्यालय कोष स्थापित कर सकते थे और सर सैयद अहमद खां अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय कोष स्थापित कर सकते थे तो क्या आज मुल्क में इस तरह के लोगों की कमी आ गयी है कि जो आवश्यक धन जुटा सकें ? अब आज इस तरह क्यों सोचा जाता है कि सारा का सारा काम केवल सरकार के माध्यम से ही होगा ? हम क्यों नहीं कोई ऐसा तरीका अपनायें जिस से लोगों में इस के लिये आगे आने की भावना पैदा हो, जिन के पास पैसा है और जिनका कि पैसा बेकार पड़ा हुआ है, गड़ा हुआ रक्खा है वह अपना पैसा इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये निकालें ? मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि कोई ऐसे तरीके निकाले जायें जिस से इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर जो १०० करोड़ रुपया विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के लिये रक्खा है उस के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम से भी रुपया इकट्ठा किया जाये । चंदे की बात मैं नहीं कहता । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यदि कोई उत्साह दिलाया जाय जिस तरह का उत्साह पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय या सर सैयद अहमद खां दिलाया करते थे, उस तरह का उत्साह विशेष रूप से उन लोगों को दिलाया जाय जिन की शिक्षा में रुचि हो सकती है तो देश में से काफी रुपया निकल सकेगा और विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के विकास कार्य में उसे लगाया जा सकता है ।

अभी पिछले दिनों एक अन्दाजा लगाया गया था कि अगले चंद सालों में विश्वविद्यालयों में जितने लोग जाने वाले होंगे उन सब को शिक्षा देने के लिये शायद देश में ४० नहीं अपितु २०० विश्वविद्यालय चाहियें । अब एक तरफ तो यह अंदाजा लगाया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ यह सुझाव आता है कि इन नये विश्वविद्यालयों के खुलने के बाद इन विश्वविद्यालयों में आज जितनी सीटें हैं जितनी जगहें हैं इतनी जगहें भी नहीं रहनी चाहियें । कुछ दिनों पहले बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ था कि वहां पर १०००० या ९००० विद्यार्थी न खपा कर ५००० या ६००० विद्यार्थी खपाये जायें । क्योंकि अंधाधुंध सब को भरती कर लेने से शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता है । उस से शिक्षा का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं रह पाता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा का स्तर कुछ लोगों को ही उच्च शिक्षा देने से ऊंचा उठने वाला नहीं है । अगर हमें देश में कोई संकट पैदा नहीं करना है और इस तरीके का संकट पैदा नहीं करना है जिस का कि कोई हल न निकल सके तो उस के लिये लोगों को शिक्षा देनी ही पड़ेगी और उस के लिये वह सारी दिक्कतें और मुसीबतें जो कि हमारे मार्ग में आयेंगी उन्हें हल करना पड़ेगा । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कोई विश्वविद्यालय के प्रवेश पर रोक लगाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठना चाहिये और उस पर कोई रोक नहीं लगनी चाहिये : जो नये विश्वविद्यालय खोलना चाहते हैं उन में युनिवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को कोई रोक नहीं लगानी चाहिये ।

अभी उस दिन हमारे पाटिल साहब ने ठीक ही तो कहा था कि युनिवरसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन कोई खुदा नहीं है कि जो कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हम खोलने जा रहे हैं उस पर वह रोक लगा दें । मुझे उन के मुंह से यह बात सुन कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई । लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के ही दो मंत्रियों में इस बारे में एक राय नहीं है । हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय का पाटिल साहब से मतभेद है और वह युनिवरसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के इस सुझाव से सहमत होंगे कि कोई नया विश्वविद्यालय नहीं खुलना चाहिये । दूसरी तरफ हमारे खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री कहते हैं कि नहीं कृषि के विकास के लिये जैसे अमरीका

[श्री अजराज सिंह]

में लैंड ग्रांट युनिवरसिटीज हैं उसी कार की विशिश्ट शिक्षा प्रदान करन के वास्ते कृषि विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश में भी खुलने चाहियें। हमारे कृषि मंत्री महोदय उस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय यहां पर खोलने के पक्ष में हैं। बहरहाल जो कुछ भी हो विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा पर रोक लगान का प्रश्न नहीं उ न चाहिय ।

युनिवरसिटीज में प्रवेश पाने के लिये जो मैरिट के आधार पर सैलेक्शन करने का सुझाव आयग ने दिया है वह भी मेरी राय में ठीक नहीं है। मैरिट के आधार पर अगर सैलेक्शन होता है तो उस का परिणाम यह होने वाला है कि वे लोग जो कि आज पिछले हजा ों सालों से दबे हुए और पिछड़े रहे हैं उन के बच्चे युनिवरसिटी की शिक्षा पाने से वंचित हो जायेंगे और केवल वही लोग जो कि सैकड़ों और हाजारों साल से आगे रहे है उन्हीं के बच्चे विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा पा सकेंगे। पिछड़े हुए वर्ग वालों के बच्चे उच्च शिक्षा पाने से वंचित रह जायेंगे और वह विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश नहीं पा सकेंगे। इन सारी परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का यह सुझाव बहुत ही प्रतिक्रियावादी है और सरकार को उसे नहीं मानना चाहि ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के उस सुझाव के सम्बन्ध में है जिस के कि लिये उन्हों ने एक वर्किंग ग्रुप नियत किया है। इस तरह की वर्किंग टीम नियत करने की सरकार की आदत है। लेकिन सरकार के अलावा ो उस की एक तरह से मातहत संस्थायें हैं वे भी वर्किंग ग्रुप नियत कर देती हैं। युनि-वरसिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने एक वर्किंग ग्रुप नियत किया है जिस का कि नाम मीडियम ओफ इंस्ट्रक्शन वर्किंग ग्रुप है। अब पता नहीं कि उस वर्किंग ग्रुप की रिपो छप कर सरकार के पास अभी तक आ पायी है कि नहीं लेकिन जब तक यह रिपोर्ट छपी और दाखिल की गई तब तक सरकार के पास उस की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई थीं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उस सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देते हुए यह कहा है :—

"Teaching in the regional languages is handicapped by the inadequacy of the reading material available and sometimes by the difficulties of lecturers in expressing themselves effectively in those languages."

इसके बाद कुछ और दूसरी बातें कही गई हैं। अब यह तो एक चक्रव्यूह सा आपने बना रखा है। भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य आप पैदा नहीं करेंगे और चूंकि भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य नहीं है इसलिए अध्यापक भारतीय भाषा के माध्यम से विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ा नहीं सकेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप इस तरह का चक्रव्यूह जारी रखेंगे कि चूंकि भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य नहीं है इस लिये उनमें पढ़ाई नहीं चल सकती है और साहित्य आप पैदा करगे नहीं, उनको उन्नत बनायेंगे नहीं तब विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएं कैसे बन सकेंगीं ? वैसे मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हू कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का यह कहना कि हमारे अध्यापकों को भारतीय भाषाओं में अपने विचार प्रकट करने में कठिनाई पेश आयेंगी, यह बिलुकल गलत है। कोई भी भारतवासी अपनी मातृभाषा में ज्यादा अच्छी तरीके से पढ़ा सकता है, समझा सकता है। अध्यापक और विद्यार्थी दोनों को ही पढ़ाने और पढ़ने में अगर वह उनकी मातृभाषा के माध्यम से की जाय तो उनके लिए सुविधाजनक होगा और उनको आसानी होंगी। जितनी सहूलियत अपनी मातृभाषा के जरिए पढ़ाने

और पढ़न में उनको हो सकती है उतनी दुसरी भाषा में नहीं हो सकती है । इसलिए में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो यह वर्किंग ग्रुप नियत किया हुआ है और जिसके कि पीछे यह भावना मालूम पड़ती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजी को हमेशा हमेशा के लिए रक्खा जाये और उसी के माध्यम द्वारा शिक्षा दी जाय, यह बहुत ही प्रतिक्रियावादी चीज है । प्रतिक्रियावादी इसलिए नहीं कहता कि अंग्रेजी से मुझ कोई द्रोह है अथवा कोई वैमनस्य है । अंग्रेजी से मुझे कोई दुश्मनी है ऐसी बात नहीं है । लेकिन मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी भारतवासी को किसी विषय का ज्ञान कराना है तो वह ज्ञान उसकी मातृ-भाषा के द्वारा अधिक सरलता से कराया जा सकता है । एक विषय का ज्ञान कभी भी उसको एक ऐसी बाहरी भाषा के द्वारा आसानी से नहीं कराया जा सकता है जिस भाषा के लिखने और पढ़ने के सीखने में उसे १२ साल लगते हैं । हम सब जानते हैं कि उस के बाद भी हम सब -- चाहे बच्चे हों, अध्यापक हों, पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बर हों या मिनिस्टर हों -- ग़लतियां करते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस में शर्म की कोई बात नहीं है, क्योंकि आखिर वह हमारी मातृ-भाषा नहीं है, वह एक विदेशी भाषा है और हम उसमें प्रवीण और विद्वान नहीं हो सकते हैं । जब कोई गोरा कहता है कि "टुम कहां जाटा है ?" तो हमें हंसी आती है, लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि वह एक ऐसा व्यक्ति है कि जिस की मातृ-भाषा यह नहीं है, इसलिए वह इस में ग़लती कर सकता है । उसी प्रकार अगर हम भी अंग्रेजी में, जो कि एक विदेशी भाषा है, कोई ग़लती करते हैं, तो आश्चर्य की कोई बात नहीं है ।

अगर हम ने अपने देश के बच्चों को विषय की शिक्षा देनी है, अगर हम ने उन के द्वारा आविष्कार कराने हैं, जैसे कि रूस और अमरीका में हुए हैं, जहां चंद्रमा को आदमी भेजने की बात चल रही है और स्पेस में आदमी भेजा भी गया है, तो वह तभी हो सकेगा अगर हम उन को विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा मराठी, तमिल, बंगाली, कन्नड़, असमिया, उड़िया, हिन्दी और पंजाबी में देंगे, अगर हम अपने विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम उन चौदह भाषाओं को बनायेंगे, जो कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में दी गई है । मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस बात का हामी नहीं हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा सिर्फ हिन्दी में दी जाय, क्योंकि उस का मतलब तो यह होगा कि हम दूसरी भाषाओं को दबाना चाहते है । आखिर शिक्षा का उद्देश्य और अर्थ क्या है ? शिक्षा का अर्थ भाषा का ज्ञान नहीं है, विषय का ज्ञान है । जो विद्यार्थी भाषा का ज्ञान चाहते है, वे विशेष रूप से उसका अध्ययन कर सकते है । विषय का ज्ञान सिर्फ मातृ-भाषा में सब से अच्छी तरह दिया जा सकता है । मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का यह इशारा बहुत ही प्रतिक्रियावादी है और सरकार को इस बारे में निश्चित कदम उठाने चाहिएं ।

प्रश्न यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहा है, उस पर कितना रुपया खर्च कर रहा है, रुपया उस के पास है, जो कि बिल्डिंग और तैरने के तालाब आदि पर खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन वह रुपया भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए खर्च नहीं किया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस पर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान दें कि अगर भारतीय भाषाओं को विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाना है, तो सब से पहले उनका साहित्य तैयार होना चाहिए । अगर वह साहित्य तैयार न

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

होगा, अगर हम कहते रहेंगे कि चूंकि भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य नहीं है, इस लिए अध्यापक उनमें पढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं, तो हमारे देश में बच्चों की पढ़ाई-लिखाई ठीक तरह से नहीं हो पायगी और उनको विषयों का ज्ञान उचित रूप से नहीं हो सकेगा। नतीजा यह होगा कि हमारे बच्चों का सुचारू रूप से विकास नहीं हो पायेगा। जब भी अंग्रेजी को हटा कर उसके स्थान पर भारतीय भाषाओं को प्रतिष्ठित करने का सवाल आता है, तो कहा जाता है कि विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों के द्वारा जो शिक्षा दी जाती है, वह अंग्रेजी में दी जाती है, इस लिए अंग्रेजी को नहीं हटाया जा सकता है। इसी प्रकार यह चक्रव्यूह चल रहा है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए चौदह वर्ष हो गये हैं, लेकिन इस बीच में इस बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया जा सका है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कहता है —

"We realize that it is necessary to shorten the period of transition from English to an Indian language as much as possible."

ये बड़े गोल शब्द हैं, क्योंकि "एज मच एज पासिबल" की कोई परिभाषा नहीं है। जब इतने सालों में इस विषय में कुछ नहीं हो पाया है और इस अवधि में हम भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य और अध्यापक तैयार नहीं कर सके हैं, तो इस प्रकार तो अंग्रेजी का माध्यम कभी भी खत्म नहीं हो सकेगा। सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाना चाहिये और भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य तैयार कराने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और उन के द्वारा पढ़ाई-लिखाई शुरू करनी चाहिये, अर्थात् शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषायें होनी चाहिए। जब तक यह नहीं होगा, तब तक विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा के माने ये होंगे कि हम क्लार्क बनाते रहेंगे और हम साइंटिस्ट और विज्ञान-वेत्ता तैयार नहीं कर सकेंगे जिन के द्वारा हमारे देश में खोजे हों, नये नये आविष्कार हों। यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है कि हमारे देश के विद्यार्थी इस बात की खोज नहीं कर सके हैं कि हमारे देश में कुंओं से पानी किस तरह अच्छी तरह से और जल्दी निकाला जा सकता है, हालांकि यह प्रश्न इस देश की सत्तर प्रतिशत जनता से सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सके हैं। इस की खास वजह यह है कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों को विषय का ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता है, वे भाषा का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के चक्कर में ही पड़े रहते हैं। बारह, पन्द्रह साल तक अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते रहते हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि रूस ने जो उन्नति की है, वह अंग्रेजी भाषा के द्वारा नहीं की है, बल्कि उसने रूसी भाषा के द्वारा, अपनी मातृ-भाषा के द्वारा उन्नति की है और सारे संसार को विज्ञान का चमत्कार दिखाया है। दूसरे देशों में भी ऐसा ही हुआ है। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रतिक्रियावादी नीति को खत्म किया जाये। इस दिशा में कोशिश करनी चाहिये और अगर इस के लिये कोई धन की आवश्यकता होती है, तो धन की जल्दी से जल्दी व्यवस्था कर के अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में भारतीय भाषाओं में साहित्य तैयार किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि यह देश के भविष्य को बनाने का सवाल है और इस के बिना देश का भविष्य नहीं बन सकता है — जिस से विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषायें बन सकें और भारत के विद्यार्थियों का विकास उचित रूप से हो सके। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जोर भाषा से हट कर विषय पर हो जाये, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान का सही विकास हो सके।

अन्त में विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शब्द कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि चूंकि राजनीतिक पार्टियां विद्यार्थियों के मामलों में दखल देती हैं, इस लिये विश्वविद्यालयों में अनुशासन टूटता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि राजनीतिक पार्टियां के द्वारा दखल देने से अनुशासन टूटता हो, तो मैं पहला आदमी हूंगा, जो कहेगा कि राजनीतिक पार्टियों को विद्यार्थियों के मामलों में दखल नहीं देना चाहिये, क्यों कि अनुशासन, हमारे देश के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है। जिन प्रश्नों पर हम मतभेद रखें उनके बारे में हम खुल्लम-खुल्ला बातें करें, लेकिन अपने स्वार्थ के लिये हम विद्यार्थियों के अनुशासन को तोड़े और उन की पढ़ाई लिखाई न करने दें, यह उचित नहीं है। शिक्षा मंत्री कहते हैं कि वह राजनीतिक पार्टियों का एक सम्मेलन करना चाहते हैं, जिस में वह यह निश्चय करना चाहते हैं कि राजनीतिक पार्टियां विद्यार्थियों के साथ सम्पर्क न रखें और अपनी पार्टियों के द्वारा उनको राजनीति में प्रविष्ट न करें। मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि जब तक सब राजनीतिक पार्टियां इस के लिये तयार नहीं हो पाती हैं, तब तक जिस पार्टी से माननीय मंत्री महोदय सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, जो इस देश का शासन चलाती है और जो सबसे बड़ी राजनीतिक पार्टी है, कम से कम उसको इस बारे में पहल करनी चाहिये और प्रधान मंत्री के कहीं जाने पर उन्हें "चाचा" कहने के लिये विद्यार्थियों को इकट्ठा नहीं करना चाहिये और मंत्री जी का स्वागत करने के लिये उनकी परेड नहीं करनी चाहिये, क्योंकि इससे उनकी प्रतिष्ठा और अनुशासन में कमी आती है। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में कोई काम करना है, तो उसकी पहल माननीय मंत्री की पार्टी की तरफ से होनी चाहिये। अगर वह इस में पहल करेंगे, तो विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन कायम किया जा सकता है।

Shri Tyagi: I heartily congratulate Shri C. D. Deshmukh and his colleagues on the Commission on the very thought-provoking Report that they have submitted to the Government about the problems of education in India. I must confess with great regret and shame that despite the 14 years of independence, we have not yet been able to effectively bring about any change in the system of education. All throughout during the last 40 years or so we have been decrying the present system of education, but it is a pity that without the least change we have just continued our education in the same manner in which it used to be. The only change which has been effected is the deterioration that is evident in standard, morals and discipline. This is all our achievement in education!

Perhaps my hon. friend, the Minister, might take pride in saying that he has given so much money, and quite a large number of buildings have been put up. Of course, the buildings are much better than what they used to be in the British days. The number of colleges and Universities has also increased. Now we are tending to create some Agricultural Universities, Music Universities—all types of Universities. Of course, that progress has been made. So I would say that there has been progress in quantity, but not in quality. it is a pity that this is so. I do not know whom to attribute this fault to. Perhaps this is the result of a confusion in the minds of politicians that we have not been able to effect any change in the system of education.

17 hrs.

The Commission's Report is really thought-provoking and deserves very cool consideration. Opinions might differ on the question of controlled admission to Universities. This is really a very grave problem today, and I think the Commission have offered a solution. It is very difficult to control now, for the education at the lower standard is not of a uniform nature all over the country. That is the difficulty. Therefore, competition

[Shri Tyagi]

at that stage and control of admission into Universities on the basis of the efficiency or competence of students will be impossible. People who have participated in mass movements, have always been guided by slogans. This has been the practice of many mass movements. We have relegated village education to what is called basic education. We have been good enough to just lure the villagers to basic education which had the blessings of Gandhiji. But basic education means no education for purposes of competition. Basic education means charming those village and rural boys into avenues which will be of little avail; if they want to join any college they become unfit. This is basic education. We get them diverted on the wrong side so to say. Real basic education as was originally conceived by Gandhiji has not really been understood by us; and it is not easy to practice it, and that is given to the smallest paid teachers of the villages. The high philosophy behind that basic education is being relegated not to the brighter people but to the smaller men in villages who are half paid and the best hours of the school are spent in showing the boy how to plough and all that. What is this? His parents for generations together have known how to plough the land how to irrigate it and how to reap the harvest. This is all we teach them. We take pride—and a false one; deliberately, we deceive ourselves into the feeling that we have done good to the villagers. That is the partial treatment meted out to the villagers. No Minister has the right to ask a villager to send his boy to the basic elementary type of schools, the low grade schools when he sends his boy to the Doon School.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think he may continue tomorrow.

Shri Tyagi: I will come fresh tomorrow with more ideas.

17.03 hrs.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Shri Tangamani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on the 20th April, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 3627 regarding the Indian Council of Medical Resarch. This question was tabled jointly by me and my hon. friend, Shri Dharmalingam. The answer covers quite a wide field; but the purpose in putting that question has not been served by the reply that was given to me.

I would like to say at the outset that I am not opposed to research being conducted and a considerable amount of money being set apart for for that kind of research. I have received reports from certain eminent men, medical men interested in research that although they have submitted many schemes those schemes did not appear to find favour with the Indian Council of Medical Research. Without dilating much on that, I would like to mention the name of one eminent doctor from Madras, Dr. Ratnavelu Subramaniam who is a heart specialist. He is probably one of the few practitioners having a very lucrative practice in Madras. He can be ranked with men like the late Dr. Rangachari or Guruswamy Mudaliar.

I understand that this specialist has submitted schemes twice or thrice and it is well known that we have today to do a lot of research on the question of heart diseases. I would like to know what is happening to the schemes which were submitted to this Government by men like Dr. Subramaniam or others. That is a point for which I would like a direct answer.

Coming to the question itself, and the elaborate answer given, we have been told that.

"The Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical

Research reviews the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Council and decides the schemes of research that should be financed each year."

Now, we are given a list of as many as 192 items which were sanctioned in the year 1960-61; and we are also told how much money has been sanctioned from 1956-57 onwards, each year.

I take it from the answer itself. For the sake of comparison. I might mention the figures also. For the year 1956-57, Rs. 31,17,500 were sanctioned; for 1958-59, it was 51,30,000; for 1958-59, it was Rs. 50,55,000; for 1959-60 it was Rs. 34 lakhs and for 1960-61, it was Rs. 50 lakhs.

I wanted to know how the governing body of the Council functions. What I find from the answer is as follows:

"The Governing Body meets in Delhi every year. The various Advisory Committees of the Council, however, meet at different places. During the last five years these Advisory Committees have ment at different places...."

Here they have mentioned Mysore, Lucknow, Indore, Hyderabad, etc. So, iit is clear that the advisory committees which go into the schemes meet only once a year and these places strangely enough I am not trying to draw any inference—are those where there is no prohibition. Whether it is only a strange coincidence or whether deliberately those places have been chosen, I do not know. They seem to meet only in August or September each year, and the places chosen appear to be places where there is no prohibition. I would like to know whether this is just coincidence or whether there is any significance for the way in which they choose the venue. This is also point on which I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Poona also is there.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know the names of the members who meet once a year in those places during the months of August and September.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are the months also relevant for this purpose?

Shri Tangamani: Months may be relevant. I do not know. In the months of August and September, the climate is very temperate, and it may be the best months for them. Some of my hon. friends say that the best time for going to Kashmir is August and September. Anyway, I leave it at that. I am not casting aspersions on anybody, but somehow, it seems to me that the committees meet only once a year and at places which happen to be outside the prohibited area. Now, I have got some more important points to which I shall refer.

An Hon. Member: Choose dry areas.

Shri Tangamani: At least once in a way let them have dry areas; why should they have the meetings continuously in places where there is no prohibition?

The Estmates Committee has mentioned about the question of research and it shows how a lot of money has been spent on buildings instead of research. That has been the general criticism of the Estmates Committee. Here, there are so many items—192 items. For some items, Rs. 10,000 may be given; for some items, Rs 2½ lakhs, are given; yet in some other items, Rs. 3 lakhs are spent. The amount varies from place to place. The point that I would like to know is, are we or are we not satsfied with the money that we advance to these various schemes, at various centres for research alone? What is the nature of the check-up that we have? Do we have reports from these research centres as to what they have done about these researches? Can we have a booklet each year? We are spending Rs. 50 lakhs on 192 items. We would like to know the result of the research for which we have spent Rs. 50 lakhs,

[Shri Tangamani]

and whether the result has been made available to the various States and to the Ministry. That is another point which I would like to know, and if light could be thrown on this particular point, I will be very grateful.

Again, there are now many allied subjects with medicine like biochemistry, and I am happy to find that there are certain items in the list itself. Items 5 and 14 are items where questions relating to biochemistry are taken up. I also find that item 13 deals with the investigation of the common food allergies in Indian diet causing gastro-intestinal and other forms of allergy. This, I consider, is very important, because if the results are made known, it would very useful to us.

I find later on there is also research conducted about gastro-enteritis. This new name has shot into prominence during the past two or three years. Gastro-enterities is akin to cholera. Cholera is supposed to the fatal. Gastro-enteritis also proves to be equally fatal, as was clear by what the hon. Minister himself mentioned in this House as to the number of people who succumbed to cholera and gastro-enteritis during the past year.

17.11 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

I would like to know how much has been spent on research on gastro-enteritis and what is the effect of that research.

I find Rs. 2½ lakhs are being given. the whole question of drug research. So many questions are asked in this House about drugs. I would like to know the nature of the research they have done and what is the benefit that we have got. A lump sum of nearly Rs. 3,45,285 is set apart for the trachoma control project at Aligarh and also a sum of Rs. 47,260 for the Institute of Opthomology at Aligarh. Here also I would like to know how this money is being spent.

Even if I read the headlines of some of these things, it will show whether any research can be conducted at all. There is an item called miscellaneous where money is given for items like "base-line health survey". Is health survey a research work to be done? There are so many other items also which will show that there is absolutely no research in them. Let us not deceive ourselves that all these 192 items deal with research work. Let us give money only to those schemes where research is done and research is to be encouraged and not to ordinary things which have nothing to do with research given under the heading 'research'.

I find Rs. 2½ lakhs are being given to the Mandanapalle institute. Is it for research or for the maintenance of the institute? I also find that for the medical college at Vellore, Rs. 50,000 are given, to study how leprosy is proceeding. Is it for study of leprosy that you are giving Rs. 50,000? Is it for study of tuberculosis that you are giving Rs. 2½ lakhs? An impression has grown in certain quarters in the south that this money is being given mostly to institutions run by the missionaries. There is the Perundurai Institute in Coimbatore District. If money can be given to the Madanapalle Institute for research, for the same reason money should be given to the Perundurai Institute also. I am saying this only for the sake of argument. That is why I was provoked into putting this question to get the details.

Earlier I have raised certain points and I am grateful to the hon. Minister for the 192 items which he has given. But these items will not convince me or this House or the country that the Rs 50 lakhs allotted for 1960-61 have been usefully spent, unless we are

told whether the money has been actually utilised for the research, unless we are told whether we have gained any benefit from the research particularly on these heart diseases and poignant diseases coming in this area like gastro-enteritis and cholera.

Shri Dharmalingam (Thiruvannamalai): I want to put two questions.

How much money has been allotted for medical research during 1961-62? How much money out of it will go to Tamil Nad and what are the details of the various schemes?

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I put a question yesterday to the hon. Minister about the large-scale prevalence of dysentery in North Arcot District resulting in 500 deaths. Regarding that several questions have also been put in the Madras Assembly. They were not able to identify the nature of the disease, whether it was diarrohoea or dysentery. It is like an epidemic there. The answer given to me was: "We do not know. Does not arise". When they are spending so much money on research, do not they keep track of the various epidemics in the country especially when the problem is severelly faced by the State Government? Is not there any method of reporting to the Centre, so that the Centre may know what types of epidemic are there? I want to know whether there is any such arrangement or not. If there is any such arrangement, how is that kind of reply justified?

Shri Karmarkar: Madam Chairman, I am grateful to my esteemed colleague, Shri Tangamani, for having given me this opportunity to explain the activities of the Indian Council of Medical Research, because owing to shortage of time I had to deny myself that pleasure during the budget debate.

Before I proceed to deal with some of the points that he raised, I should like to straightway deal with the point raised by Shri Narasimhan, though it is not exactly pertinent to the subject under consideration. Now, he tabled a question. I find on reference that the reply given though correct and accurate is a little cryptic. Normally, when a question is tabled and it is admitted by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, whether it be a Starred question or an Unstarred question, immediately we shoot off a telegram to the State Government to supply the information where it is required from them. Pending receipt of that information, we normally reply that we have no information. In view of the question tabled by my hon. friend, we took a serious view of the situation and we said: "We had no information". But out of courtesy for him, the reply could have been worded: "We have asked for the information and we shall lay it before the House". I am sorry if my hon. friend has felt about that. In any case, as soon as the information comes from Madras, I shall be happy to lay it before the House.

Shri Tangamani: It is Unstarred Question No. 4458.

Shri Karmarkar: Secondly, as the House may be knowing, we receive a periodical return of registerable diseases also. We receive detailed fortnightly information about cholera, small pox, plague and other diseases also. When we said that we had no information, we had no information present with us on the date of drafting that reply. But as I said before, as soon as we receive the information we shall place it before the House. I do hope that he does not misunderstand our reply to be an unwillingness to answer his question.

Now, to deal with another rather smaller matter, it was asked how much we have budgeted for. Well, the budget papers contain what has been budgeted for. If my memory is correct, they have budgeted for Rs. 50 lakhs for the current year. In making allocations we do not go region-wise. In the meetings of the governing body we do not decide how much must go to each State. It de-

[Shri Karmarkar]

pends upon the research schemes. If Tamilnad is to have the majority of research schemes, we shall not at all be sorry if the bulk of the funds is given to Tamilnad alone. Regarding exact schemes which have come from Tamilnad I shall have to take some time to go through them, because in the Indian Council of Medical Research we are not habituated to think region-wise. For us India is one; Tamilnad, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. are not relevant for our purpose. From wherever a scheme may come, that is a precious scheme for us I think that is the only healthy way of looking at things. If we once begin to deviate from that and say that Rs. 10 lakhs should go to Mysore, Rs 10 lakhs to Andhra and so on, then the rightness or wrongness of the scheme does not come so much into the picture. Therefore, Madam, if my hon. friend's suggestion is that we should make our allocations region-wise, I am unable to accept that suggestion. I would not be in a position to advise the Indian Council of Medical Research to think of regionalism in this matter; I would rather find fault with them if they look at this from that point of view, and I am quite sure the House will agree with me in that respect.

Coming to the basic point, Shri Tangamani referred to—possibly there is some reason for it—some esteemed medical person for whom he has esteem, I do not personally have cognizance of him—Dr. Ratnavelu Subramaniam. For all purposes, he is an esteemed and estimable person. I have just now checked up and I find that, so far as this year is concerned, the ICMR have received no scheme from him.

Shri Tangamani: He has given up sending any scheme for the last two years.

Shri Karmarkar: I see. So, it must be earlier. If my hon. friend tells me how much earlier was it, I can deal with it. Otherwise, I shall have it checked up, because we have an yearly record of the whole thing. I shall look into the whole matter and see if there has been anything wrong and that they are discarding because, ultimately, there is a ceiling.

There are various advisory committees for different subjects, consisting of people competent in those subjects. Each advisory body considers all the schemes and then puts them up for recommendation to the scientific advisory committee which, again, consists of esteemed research people in the field of medical research, and then it comes, finally, to the governing body. Excepting during the last two years, when the governing body sought to give certain directions, inviting the attention of the Council towards schemes of, what we call, national importance, apart from that, I am not aware of any interference by the governing body in the scheme as such; because, when the schemes are received like that, normally—I say normally because exceptionally, once in a while, it might be that the scientific advisory body has interfered—they are not interfered with. I might not say hundred per cent but, nevertheless, so far as I know of their working—and here I should like to appreciate the work of the advisory bodies, the scientific advisory committee as also the governing body on the whole—they never interfere with any work. Anyhow, I shall have this scheme hunted out and I shall have it re-examined. I shall also lay it on the Table of the House, in view of the discussion which my hon. friend has raised in this House. If this scheme deserves to be promoted, I have no doubt that the scientific advisory committee and the governing body will revise their judgment. If the scheme does not merit any support, I will ask them not to worry about it, even though it was an esteemed gentleman that has suggested it, because sometimes even competent people forward incompetent schemes. In that case, I am quite sure that my

non. friend will agree with me that he should not ask us to approve the scheme, which is not worth it. Anyway, I shall have that particular scheme examined again.

There are certain points which he has made, with some of which I entirely agree. I myself am of the opinion, and the governing body has also agreed, that the earlier practice of meeting once a year may be varied. That is to say, the work may go all the year round and if a scheme is received in the middle of the year also, it should not suffer because the advisory body is going to meet at a later stage. Even otherwise also, the advisory body had been meeting, say, at different intervals. But it would be a good thing indeed if any scheme that comes in the interval, during the course of the year, is also considered by the respective advisory committees, as also the scientific advisory board. Nevertheless, this meeting once a year, apart from the occasional meeting, has served a very useful purpose.

I have very great regard for the amount of study which my hon. friend brings to his work. Subject to correction, I feel that a review of the activities for the years 1950-57 is placed in the library of the House. I shall have it checked up. If, by error, they have not been placed in the Library, I shall have sufficient copies placed in the Library of the House. It gives a review of the activities for the period 1950 to 1957. It is a succinct and good record of the meritorious work that the Council of Scientific Research has been able to do in the field of....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the subsequent years?

Shri Karmarkar: Subsequently, they brought out another report for 1958-59 and 1959-60. Earlier, printed reports were published by the Scientific advisory board. I advised them directly to prepare a report of the work of the Council as well, to bring out a review of the work of the Council. I shall get copies of this placed in the Library of the House. Yearly the Council will be publishing reports for the particular year with which it deals. Immediately after we rise today, I shall be very happy to pass on copies of both the reports to my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani.

Shri Tangamani: I shall be very much obliged.

Shri Karmarkar: I shall be very grateful if he goes through them. After he goes through them, I hope he will give me an objective appreciation of the work done by them and his objective advice. Had I taken that precaution earlier, perhaps he might not have raised this point today, as he did. Because, not having all the information at his disposal, he put forward, honestly, the points that were before him for consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why this favouritism to Shri Tangamani alone?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall supply them to all hon. Members. They will be placed in the Library. Regarding my friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, I do not want to trouble him with more literature than he already has. If he is interested, certainly I will pass on copies to him also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Then he will be tempted to raise a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes.

With regard to buildings, there are not many buildings. The only building that the ICMR possesses is its own workhouse here. The All-India Medical Institute building is a modest enough building. Then we have got a building for the Nutrition Research Laboratory in Hyderabad. We have got another building, not too small and not too costly, for the Virus Research Centre. The ICMR does not spend much of its money on buildings.

[Shri Karmarkar]

My hon. friend has referred to two or three points in detail. One of them is about gastro-enteritis. It is not for me to say because everyone knows and the technical people particularly know that it has been the convention to put in a Latin word for every disease instead of English words which is easy enough for common parlance. Gastro-enteritis is something connected with the gastric canal. That is what I am told. Any disease which irritates the stomach and the gastric canal is called gastro-enteritis. It can be of different species. Cholera could be one of them. Cholera is a virulent form of that.

Shri Narasimhan: It is a wide expression.

Shri Karmarkar: Gastro-enteritis is a wider expression, like the whole of India, for instance. Cholera is like a State a region or a district. Cholera is found to be one of the very virulent forms of the generic name gastro-enteritis. No doubt, cholera also is gastro-enteritis. But it is a specific disease. Its causative germ has been identified It is of a very virulent nature.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He has had a stroke of gastro-enteritis last year.

Shri Karmarkar: Anybody can have it. If he eats too much tonight he will have gastro-enteritis tomorrow. It is only a very big Latin name for a simple thing namely, indigestion. If he takes a little more of some non-vegetarian thing than he needs, gets irritation in the stomach, is not able to digest it and there is pain, it is gastro-enteritis. All types of irritations of the stomach are gastro-enteritis.

Shri Ganapathy (Tiruchendur): Shri Tangamani was affected by this last year. What was the cause of that?

Shri Karmarkar I will not like to comment on individual cases. I have all my sympathy with him.

Shri Ganapathy: Has the doctor discovered anything?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not know. Let us not go into individual cases.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Am I to understand that vegetarians do not suffer from gastro-enteritis?

Shri Karmarkar: Rotten vegetarian food also can cause it. But there is a greater chance of non-vegetarian food getting rotten than vegetarian food. I am not either way. I have tasted both.

Another point he made was about trachoma. As soon as my hon. friend goes through these books, he will find that trachoma was one of the very great problems here and the precious work done by the ICMR has now enabled the Government to evolve a firm programme with regard to trachoma control. Had this work not been there, this could not have become possible. Trachoma is a disease which is more current in the north than in the south and in some parts of western India. I think we have reasons to be grateful for the precious work that was done by the ICMR with the collaboration of outside agencies. In fact, the work of the Council in respect of trachoma is one of the feathers in the cap of the Council.

Then my hon. friend mentioned about base-line health survey. There he appears to limit research work only to what he calls purely limited medical research. In a country like India, health survey is one of the important researches in the field of medicine, not strictly as medicine, but in the field of health. It is only recently in 1952 that in the United States

also where they have all the means for health surveys they were able to evolve a national health survey.

Shri Tangamani: There is an item for the survey of various types of latrines.

Shri Karmarkar: That is also very important. I am very happy that my hon. friend has mentioned that. That will be the last point that I will touch. In fact, that appears to be a very vital thing.

About the health survey the work that the Council did was very basic. My hon. friend might like to know that in Delhi we have begun, what is called, a morbidity survey, that is a study of the diseases. A sector of the population, say 5,000 families or persons, is taken up for study from day to day as they approach the dispensary. A health survey of that kind is extremely helpful in trying to solve the health problems. In Madanapalli it was a detailed tuberculosis survey. They had taken up some towns and villages with a view to see what the incidence is like, how it could be controlled and things like that. There was another institution mentioned by my hon. friend. If they put forward a research scheme also, the Council will be very happy to consider that. We have no partiality, whether it is Vellore or a missionary institution or otherwise. This should not enter into our view at all. Any worth while work done anywhere should be encouraged.

That is about all the important points. The last point that my hon. friend mentioned is, I think, the weakest link as I happened to mention to a distinguished guest who had come this morning—he is in Delhi—on behalf of the President of the United States. We were discussing and I said that the weakest link in our health programmes is our environmental sanitation and the want of latrines in the villages. At some time the Indian Council of Medical Research went into the matter as to how to have a sanitary latrine. And I am happy to tell the House that they have been able to evolve a cheap latrine which is practicable in every village. Well, I wish we do more to introduce that latrine in the villages, because if once we give our people good water supply and good sanitation, I think we have won more than half the battle.

Madam, I should not like to detain the House any longer. My hon. friend mentioned about prohibition and all that. I am not able to vouch about the daily habits of every one who attends the meetings of the Indian Council of Medical Research. But it has nothing to do with prohibition areas and non-prohibition areas. Because, he will find, for instance, that Poona is an entirely dry area. Of course, if my hon. friend is adventurous, if he wants something and if he seeks it, he may find it somewhere.

Shri Tangamani: Poona is an exception.

Shri Karmarkar: It is a dry area. I have been able to attend many of the meetings, and I have found Members uniformly sober; I did not see any sign of insobriety anywhere. So I thought that my hon. friend was in a little of just something or the other when he made those remarks! Because, it is not good to comment on the meetings from the venues of the meetings. I am quite sure in my mind that many of the places that my hon. friend visits in India on duty are also places where there is no prohibition. I do not grudge him if by chance he takes some himself. I am not going to interfere with his personal habits. But that is not exactly the relevant point here. They have met in dry areas, they have met in wet areas, they have met in all areas. Possibly it might be necessary to undertake a scheme of research as to what happens in supposedly dry areas and what happens in wet areas in order to wean away the people who are habituated to drink. That aspect has not been a subject of

[Shri Karmarkar]

research. And I am happy it is so, because it might land all of us into complications.

Madam, that is all that I have to say. I am really grateful to my hon. friend Shri Tangamani for giving me this opportunity to explain these things, and I am passing on these copies to him. I wish he raises another half-an-hour debate to tell us what previous work the Indian Council of Medical Research is doing.

Shri Tangamani: In the next session!

Mr. Chairman: The discussion is over, and the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 5, 1961/Vaisakha 15, 1883 (Saka).

[*Thursday, May, 4, 1961/Vaisakha 14, 1883 (Saka)*]

COLUMNS

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16 Suicide by an Army Officer . . . . . 15414—17

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4536	Malpractices in the issue of Kendu Leaf Licenses	15467
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4552	State Bank Branches in U.P.	15477–78
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4568	Deogarh High School in Orissa	15488
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4598	Kannada Book-"Marali Mannige"	15501–02
4599	Suspension of Officers in Deptt. of Mines and Fuel	15502–03
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4606-A	Education of fishermen	15510
4606-B	Kalinga Industries Ltd.	15510—11

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 15513—16

Shri Ghaikwad called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the alleged setting on fire of 80 houses of Scheduled Caste people of Daula Raghubir Dayal village in Bareilly district, Uttar Praesh, by Thakurs.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) made a statement in regard there to.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 15516—19

(1) A copy of Annual Report of the Government Telephones BoardLimited for the year1959-1960 along with the audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of Notification No. T. 102-41/57 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the8th April, 1961 making certain amendment to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as applied toHimachal Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of Seciton 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under Section 29A of the Orrisa Sales Tax Act, 1947 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1961 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa :—

(*i*) Notification No. 976-C.T.A. -7/60-F. published in the Orrissa Gazette dated the 14th Januarv. 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

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(*ii*) Notification No. 5081-CTA -352/61-F. published in the Orissa Gazette dated the 20th Feburary,1961

(*iii*) Notification No. 6625-C. T.A.-59/60-F. published in the Orissa Gazette dated the 8th March, 1961.

(*iv*) Notification No. 6627-C. T.A.-59/60-F. published in in the Orissa Gazette dated the 8th March, 1961.

(4) A copy of the main conclusions of the Second Session of the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal Mines, held at New Delhi on the 24th April,1961.

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. 544 dated the 22nd April, 1961.

(*b*) G.S.R. 545 dated the 22nd April, 1961.

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(*a*) G.S.R. 542 dated the 22nd April, 1961 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960.

(*b*) G.S.R. 543 dated the 22nd April, 1961 making certain fruther amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules 60.

(*c*) G.S.R. 546 dated the 22nd April, 1961 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 188 dated the 18th February, 1961.

(7) A copy of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1961 Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582 dated the 20th April, 1961, under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act,1944.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(8) A copy of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 859 dated the 15th April, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 169 of the Representation of the People Act,1951

(9) The Minutes of the sittings (Seventy-seventh to Eighty-fifth) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the Thirteenth Session.

(10) The Minutes of the sittings (Thirty-first and Thirty-second) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation held during the Thirteenth Session.

(11) The Minutes of the sittings (Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the Thirteenth Session

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA . . . 15520

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :—

(i) That Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha.

(ii) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill, 1961, as passed by Lok Sabha.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION PRESENTED . 15520

Eleventh Report was presented.

BILL PASSED . 15520—68, 15569—15607

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Salar Jung Museum Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha concluded and hen motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed, as amended.

COLUMNS

CONVICTION OF A MEMBER 15568

The Deputy Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a telegram from the Police Inspector, Calicut, intimating that Shri Kuttikrishnan Nair, Member, Lok Sabha, was fined Rupees ten or in default simple imprisonment for one week by the Principal Sub-Magistrate, Calicut. He had been provided 'B' Class and removed to the Central Jail, Cannanore.

RAJYA SABHA AMENDMENTS TO BILL AGREED TO . . . 15607- 18

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) moved that the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1960 be agreed to. The motion was adopted

MOTION RE. UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION 15618- 41

The Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali) moved that the House take note of the Report of the University grants Commission, 1959-60. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 15642- 58

Shri Tangamani raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 20th April, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 3627 regarding Indian Council of Medical Research.

The Minister of Health (Shri D.P. Karmarkar) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1961/VAISAKHA 15, 1883(SAKA)

Discussion on the motion to refer the Indian Railways Amendment) Bill, 1961 to a Select Committee. Further discussion on the Motion re. Report of the University Grants Commission. Consideration of Private Members' Bills.

GMGIPND—LSII—511 (Ai) LS—16-5-61—900.